BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1855.....NO. 18.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do	do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do.	8 00
Do.	do	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do	o	12 do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
Will be at his office on Front Street every Saturday.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

GEO. HOUSTON. D. C. FREEMAN.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.
MILES COSTIN. JAMES C. SMITH.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. MONK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Prompt and personal attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of country produce.
☞I may be found at the store recently occupied by GRADY & MONK.
May 22d, 1854 220-1w—38-1y

HALLETT, HENNING & CO.,
TURPENTINE DISTILLERS AND DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HALLETTVILLE, LONG CREEK, N. C.
BENJAMIN HALLETT, R. HENNING, T. M. CHATTERTON, } THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Special Partner.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-1y

T. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN CORN, MEAL, HOMONY PEAS AND OATS, and Cow and Horse Feed,
[BEATTY'S WHARF, NORTH WATER STREET,]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OUR Steam Grist Mill is now in successful operation. We will have it in our power to deliver the above articles at short notice. We have a 23 horse power engine and shall run two pair of four feet stones.
Orders can be addressed to C. DuPre & Co., or to the subscriber.
Corn Ground on Toll.
T. SMITH & CO.
April 18, 1854 33-1y—190-tf

A. E. MOTT,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 1, 1854. 13-1y

F. C. SINGLETARY,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Particular attention given to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of country produce.
Nov. 9th, 1854. 56—10-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 miles from Wilmington.
August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

MARBLE, STONE AND SLATE YARD
IN WILMINGTON.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he has recently established in this town, a new MARBLE, STONE and SLATE YARD, and is now prepared to fill all orders for Monuments, Tombs, Furniture and Plumbing work.
Also, all kinds of Marble for building purposes.
Also, Flagging and Curb Stone.
Blue, Green and Variegated Slate for fire-proof roofing furnished at reasonable rates.
Orders attended to with dispatch, and on moderate terms.
Marble Yard on Water street, near the Railroad.
W. G. MILLIGAN.
May 1st, 1854 35-1y

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices: among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

TO OUR COUNTRY PATRONS.
WE would beg leave to state that we have now in store, and are still receiving, the largest and most varied stock of Hats and Caps it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit to our friends. The assortment is nearly complete, and has never been surpassed for variety and beauty of styles in the State, and consists as usual of Hats, Caps, Canes and Umbrellas, to the inspection of which we would call the attention of all in want of articles in this line, as we are determined to sell at prices that will make it for the interest of Country Merchants and Planters and all others to buy in this market. A call is solicited.
C. MYERS,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
Sept. 8. No. 1 Grante Row.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL-STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

Point Peter Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
FOR SALE That very valuable property known as POINT PETER MILL, situated in the town of Wilmington, on the point of land between the two branches of the Cape Fear River, at their junction, and affording the best location in the vicinity of Wilmington for a Steam Saw Mill, and also particularly suited for a Marine Railway or Ship Yard, or for a Coal Depot.
It has a large river front, with any required depth of water—extensive Timber Pens—Houses for hands, and, in fact, every necessary facility and convenience. The Mill is large and valuable. Farther description is deemed unnecessary, as parties wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.
For farther particulars, apply to the proprietor, WM. NEILSON, Philadelphia, or to his Agents,
WESSEL & EILERS, Wilmington, N. C.
July 12th, 1854 263-2t 45-tf

FOR SALE, AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE,
THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to the Temperance Division there. It is a good stand for a Store.
For particulars, enquire of either of the subscribers, at Long Creek. JAMES F. CROOM, WILLIAM H. STOVALL, S. S. SATCHWELL, } Committee to sell.
August 29th, 1854 304-6t52-tf

LOST,
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal" office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY AT CLINTON N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that they are permanently located in Clinton, and have recently fitted up their establishment for the purpose of making and repairing all kinds of Riding Vehicles. All work will be warranted for twelve months. Their charges will be found moderate. They solicit a share of the custom of the public, and hereby tender their acknowledgements for the liberal patronage heretofore received. M. FRAZIER, V. RACKLEY,
May 18th, 1854 37-1y

FOR SALE.
WILD BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 20th day of January, 1855, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Pridgen, in Kaiutuck District, New Hanover county, A FAMILY OF LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of a Woman about 22 years of age the Children, being a Boy of about 5 yeurs and a girl of 2 or 3 years old.
WM. S. PRIDGEN.
Dec. 15, 1854, 15-ts*

LAND FOR SALE.
900 ACRES of Land situated on Long and Cypress Creeks, seven miles from Long Creek Bridge and five miles from Burgaw Depot. There is about ONE HUNDRED ACRES cleared, with a good Dwelling, all necessary out houses, and a never failing well of water. Also a Grist Mill in good order, and well watered. The place is healthy as any in the country. It is well timbered with pine, cypress, oak and other growths.
Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises. RICHARD L. BOURDEAUX.
Dec. 22, 1854 16-3m*

General Notices.

$500 REWARD.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that one John R. Young and one John M. Giles, who stand charged with the crime of murder in the County of Onslow, have fled beyond the limits of the State,
Now to the end that they may be brought to justice, I hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars each for the apprehension and delivery of the said John R. Young and John M. Giles to the Sheriff of Onslow County.

DESCRIPTION.

John R. Young is described to be about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, spare-made, blue eyes, and has lost a part of his forefinger.
John M. Giles is described to be about 23 or 24 years of age, light complexion, spare-made; is about five feet, eight or nine inches high, and weighs 130 or 140 pounds.
Given under my hand and attested with the great L. S. seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th November, A. D. 1854.
By the Governeor; DAVID S. REID.
SAM'L F. ADAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.
Nov 29, 1854. 14-6t

W. & M. RAIL ROAD.
KEMP & BONHAM, Merchants and Distillers, at Jonesboro', N. C., are prepared for the purchasing of Turpentine, at highest market price, either for Cash or Barter
Sept. 7th, 1854 2-3t—1-6m

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

TAKEN UP
AND Committed to the jail of Onslow county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, a negro boy, who says his name is JIM, and belongs to T. Pollock Burgwyn, and runaway from the Bryan plantation, given to Burgwyn by George Pollock. Jim is about 21 years old, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Jacksonville, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1854 10-tf

WANTED,
A COMPETENT SCHOOL TEACHER, for district No. 23, on Colvins Creek, New Hanover county, apply to JOEL L. MOORE, A. M. COLVIN, JNO. HENRY, } Committee.
Oct. 20th, 1854 7-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.
THE Subscribers manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Bells suitable for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamers, Plantationl, etc., mounted with their Improved Hangings, the most efficient in use. Their establishment has been in operation Thirty Years, having turned out nearly 10,000 Bells averaging 600 lbs. each; and its patterns and process of manufacture so perfected, together with recent improvements, that its Bells have an unequaled reputation for volume of sound and quality of tone. They have just received—Jan. 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the WORLD'S FAIR in New York, over all Bells from this Country or Europe. Having a large assortment of Bells on hand, and being in immediate connection with routes in all directions, either Rail Road, Canal or River, and but 4 hours from New York, we can execute orders with dispatch. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS,
May 19, '54—37-12m West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

$20 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that he can get him, his Negro man GEORGE, who run away from the subscriber on the 8th inst. George was raised about 40 miles from Richmond, Va., where he was sold to a trader about four months ago. He is about 20 years of age, very dark. W. D. McNEILL.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 13, 1854 31-1t—8-tf

SPLENDID HORSE FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a fine Stallion, 3 years old, weighing 1100 pounds. Any person wishing a good Stock Horse would do well to call and see him. He is pronounced by impartial judges, and men who are judges of horses, to be one of the finest horses ever raised in Duplin County. D. T. BONEY.
Teachey's Depot, N. C., Oct. 27th, 1854 8-tf

FALL STYLE DRESS HATS.
EXTRA French and American Manufacture light fine and graceful. 4 different styles. Hats fitted to the most irregular shaped Heads. Call and give our Conformateur a trial. C. MYERS,
Oct. 27th, 1854 Hat and Cap Emporium.

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

RUNAWAY.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, a white boy, named Wm. F. ROE, aged about 16 years, bound to him by the county court of New Hanover county. All persons are hereby forwarned against harboring said boy, or trusting with him on my account. A reword of ten cents, will be given for his return to me. DANIEL McDUFFIE.
Dec. 15th, 1854 15-3t*

FOR SALE.
4.000 ACRES OF LAND, in Williamsburg District, S. C., situated about 4 miles from Kingstree, on Black River, a navigable stream; also, within three miles of the North Eastern Rail Road; about 350 acres of which is cleared Land, with a good DWELLING HOUSE, GIN HOUSE, SCREW, STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c. The remainder consists of well Timbered Pine Lands, extremely well adapted to making Turpentine. Adjoining the same are 3,000 or 4,000 acres of equally well Timbered Pine Land, which may be purchased. Persons wishing to purchase will please address SAMUEL P. MATTHEWS, Esq., Kingstree, Williamsburg District, So. Ca.
Dec. 22, 1854. 16-1m

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock, cutting timber, chopping or defacing trees, or trespassing in any manner whatever upon their lands in Bladen County, as the utmost rigor of the law will be inforced against all offenders.
Elizebethtown, Bladen county. J. G. SUTTON,
Dec. 13th, 1854—16-4t R. P. MELVIN.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, upon all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of John B. Subrstedt, dec., at the December Term 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN F. BLOOM, Administrator.
Dec. 14th, 1854 85-2t—15-4t

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854. 181-tf

NOTICE
IS hereby given that application will be made to the Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, for a certificate for ten shares of the capital stock of said Company, in lieu of Certificate No. 11, which has been lost.
Dec. 11th, 1854—15-6t JOSEPH T. RHODES.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon the Plantation known as West Hall, late the property of Lott Mills, deceased, under the penalty of the Law.
HARRIET MILLS, Administratrix.
Dec. 22, 1854. 92-1td—17-3tw

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nuttmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

MALE SHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN the 15th January, and continue 10 months with an intermission of one week at the expiration of the first term of twenty-one weeks. There will be a vacation of nine weeks at the close of the second term.
Board and Tuition for each term of twenty-one weeks, without extra charges.....$75 00
Pupils will be required to board with the Principal, unless Parents or Guardians specially request otherwise; but in no case will they be permitted to board at a Hotel.
Arrangements have beenmade for such assistance as the wants of the school may require.
Dec. 22, 1854. 16-tF1

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,..... $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,..... $10 00
Collegiate Department,..... $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 2d day of Oct., 1854, and will be continued for a term of ten months, divided into two sessions. The course is thorough and extensive, embracing all of the studies usually taught in a preparatory school.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department..... $8 to $12
Academic..... 16
Collegiate..... 20
Board will vary from $8 to $10 per month.
For further particulars, address N. N. NIXON,
Pres't Board of Trustees, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 28th, 1854 24-3t—5-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.
Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.
Dec. 17, 1853. 87-t20j—16-1y

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE two tracts of land, lying on the Holly Shelter Road, in New Hanover County, 22 miles from Wilmington; one containing 461 acres, and known as a part of the Richland Tract, and the other containing 112 acres, and lying at Lane's Ferry, on the North East River. The larger tract is good farming land, equal for agricultural purposes to any land in the lower part of the State. The smallest tract is pine land.
Mr. Isaac James will take pleasure in showing the lands to any parties desirous of purchasing.
D. M MILLAN.
Dec. 29, 1854. 17-3mw

NOTICE.
WILL be sold, on Saturday the 20th day of January, 1855, at the late residence of Maurice A. Moore, deceased, all the HOUSE HOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, BUGGY, SULKEY, AND HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., belonging to estate of said deceased.
TERMS.—A Credit or six months will be given, notes with approved security required.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Dec. 27, 1854. [17-3t] Adm.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnerhip heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All person having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately.
JEREMIAH J. KING,
D. F. McKINNE.
Dec. 23, 1854. 17-1t

LOST OR MISLAID.
TWO NOTES—one on Chas. Page & Abram Page; am't. $67 50; due January 1st, 1854. The other on Frederick Simpson, made payable to John F. Moore; am't. $48 00.
I forewarn all persons trading for said notes, or the makers to pay them, except by my orders.
THOS. W. DEVANE.
Dec. 25, 1854. 17-3tw

NOTICE
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from chopping lines, cutting timber, chipping turpentine, or trespassing in any way, on any of my lands situated on Coes Branch, and Trumpeter Swamp, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who violate this notice. JOHN H. MURPHY.
Dec. 15th, 1854, 94-1w—17-3w.

PLANTERS.
JUST opened 50 dozen heavy Wool Hats, of a new make, for Plantation use. Men's and Boy's sizes; also Glazed and Canvass Hats; Cloth Plush, Mohair and Glazed Caps, for sale by the case or dozen at very low prices, by
Dec. 12. C. MYERS

GENIN CAPS.—The assortment of Boys' Fine Caps at the Emporium, is acknowledged to be superior in variety and beauty to any former supply we have ever had
Oct. 6th, 1854 C. MYERS.

HOLIDAY HAT.
WE will open about the 15th December, a new style Gents' Dress Hats. Manufactured expressly for the Holidays, to which we would invite attention. C. MYERS.

NEW NOVELS. The Young Hunsband, by Mrs. Grey, author of the Gamblers Wife, and the Bosom Friend.—Just out, and for sale at J. T. MUNDS'

JACK DOWNING'S NEW BOOK—Another supply of "Way Down East," by Seba Smith, the original Jack Downing. For sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

"We'll all meet again in the Morning."

BY H. CLAY PREUSS.

"It was a beautiful exclamation of a dying child—as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the window—'Good bye, Papa! good bye! Mamma has come for me to night—don't cry Papa! *We'll all meet again in the Morning!*"—and the heart of that father grew lighter under its burden, for something assured him that his little angel had gone to the bosom of him who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

Oh wild is the tempest and dark is the night,
But soon will the daybreak be dawning;
Then the friendships of yore
Shall blossom once more,
"*And we'll all meet again in the Morning!*"

Art thou doomed in a far distant region to roam,
To meet the cold gaze of the stranger;
Dost thou yearn for the smiles of the loved ones at home,
While thou pray'st God to shield them from danger,
Ah! the night of the waters may shadow they form,
Yet soon will the daybreak be dawning:
And thou'lt mingle once more
With the loved ones on shore—
"*For we'll all meet again in the Morning!*"

Dos't thou miss the sweet voice of a fond loving wife,
Whose music brought balm to thy sorrow.
Didst thou see her decline in the sunset of life,
Nor felt one bright hope for the morrow;
Oh! cheer up, dear brother! the night may be dark,
Yet soon will the daybreak be dawning;
Of all ties bereft,
One hope is still left—
"*We'll all meet again in the Morning!*"

Art thou wearied, Oh Pilgrim, on life's desert waste;
Dos't thou sigh for the shade of the wildwood:
Have the world's choicest fruits proved bitter to taste,
And mocked all the dreams of thy child

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1854.

Our Table of Exports.

We publish to-day, a statement of the exports from this port for the last quarter of 1854, and also a comparative Table of the principal articles exported during 1853 and 1854. It will be seen that the general pressure throughout the country has not been without its influence upon the trade of this port. It is true that, generally speaking, our exports exhibit an increase, but not at all to the extent that might have been reasonably expected and would certainly have been realized under a different state of affairs. The continued low state of the streams during the Fall and Winter has unquestionably had its share in producing the unusual dullness of business, by detaining immense quantities of produce which would otherwise have come to market; but this has not been all—the stringency in money matters has borne a still more important part—the want of facilities has been severely felt. For the first time in our acquaintance with the trade of Wilmington, produce has been bought upon time, the Banks being unable to negotiate drafts. This must be the constant result of any slight derangement in a banking business, inadequate, at the best of times, to meet the legitimate demands upon it. It is true, circumstances have made the matter worse at the present conjuncture, but such a state of things is liable to occur at any time. But be this as it may, we have no doubt that the state of the market has co-operated pretty near equally with the lowness of the streams in keeping back produce. However, under all the depressing circumstances from which we have suffered,—some in common with the country generally and some peculiar to our own position—it is encouraging to find that we have held our own and rather advanced than otherwise—that although our business community has met with checks arising from two heavy failures at the North, the credit of our merchants has not been shaken. From the Legislature now in session we look for an increase of capital. The trade held back this year must come next—a more favorable state of the general money market is confidently anticipated. There is therefore everything to excite hope and stimulate to exertion in the future—every reason to look for a considerable accession of trade within the year, if we get the money to do it with.

The year just closed must have pressed very heavily on the Insurance companies. Some of our exchanges, who have taken the pains to compile a tabular statement of the fires, during the year, estimate the loss, from that cause, at twenty-five millions of dollars. The amount of loss of property by shipwrecks, must have been fully as large, if not actually larger. Indeed, in this latter respect, the year has perhaps, been more disastrous than any in the history of the country. It is true that as tempestuous weather may have been known in some previous years, in the early part of the century, but the amount of shipping to be injured was then comparatively small, and, it must be confessed too, that recklessness and disregard of life and property was never before so common and unblushing. Everything must be hurried through, come what may. There has been enough lost this season to have a sensible effect on the country of itself alone. Talk about the excess of imports—that is but a circumstance compared with the actual loss, put down to the score of accidents, but mainly chargeable to carelessness and recklessness. If we have imported largely we have received something—if we have spent too much upon railroads we have something to show; but, in the other case, we have only ashes and split timber.

We have received from Mr. Whitaker Harper's Magazine for January, containing, we are happy to see, the final chapter of Abbott's Napoleon, for which the Lord be praised. If somebody would earn our eternal gratitude, he would slay Abbott. Abbott is a nuisance—a humbug—or, as some writer says, a tin-kettle, self-attached to the tail of that big dog Napoleon. We are anxious to ascertain the respective residences of Abbott, and Jesse Holmes, the fool-killer, so that they may be brought together. Apart from Abbott, the number is a good one.

Also, Ballou's Pictorial, an improvement upon Gleason's.

A MISTAKE.—We notice a paragraph going the rounds, with reference to a late Railroad accident here, in which an engine and tender went overboard, which conveys the impression that Mr. Wm. Peidmont, who went overboard with the engine, was drowned. We believe that the amount of his injuries was a good ducking. Nobody was killed. The paragraph to which we have reference, is headed—"Accident and Probable Death," and credited to the South-Side Democrat.

ENCOURAGING.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, giving an account of the recent visit of the Legislature to this place, says that Wilmington "has every prospect of becoming a flourishing place within a very few years, if the vast quantity of sand which blocks its river and even its streets, does not prevent so desirable an event." Now, we think that that is about the right way to put the thing to the Wilmingtonians, who are foolish enough to suppose that their town is a reasonably flourishing place already. The truth is that it has "every prospect of becoming" something or other if—etc.

Commissioners Ticket.

The following is the result of the election held yesterday for Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington:

Col. Jno. McRae,	463	S. D. Wallace,	67
W. S. Anderson,	462	W. A. Wright,	47
I. Nothrop,	452	Miles Costin,	53
H. P. Russell,	461	S. P. Polley,	52
A. A. Brown,	454	Dr. J. H. Dickson,	55
W. L. Beery,	449	M. London,	49
T. W. Brown,	461	Jno. A. Taylor,	51

SUPREME COURT.—This body convened on Saturday last, all the Justices present. The following gentlemen received license to practice in the County Court:—William Robinson, Wayne; Rufus Y. McAden, Caswell; James B. Jordan, Bertie; Henry M. Willis, California; Thos. G. Hall, Cumberland; Jas. F. McLenehan, Chatham; John W. Moore, Hertford; Rufus K. Pepper, Stokes; Cicero Berry, Orange; W. H. Bunn, Wayne; William G. Simmons, Montgomery; William C. Finch, Franklin; William W. Peebles, Northampton; J. Marcellus Taylor, Nash; Geo. N. Thompson, Caswell; F. M. Charles, Pasquotank; John Williams, do.; John E. Brown, Davie; A. M. Waddell, Orange; William T. Faircloth, Green; Jeremiah E. Reeves, Surry; Mr. Kirkland, Orange. The following received Suyerior Court licence:—Lucien Holmes, New Hanover; Thomas H. Holmes, Sampson; Fred. N. Strudwick, Orange; J. A. Spears, Cumberland; B. R. Hunke, Orange; Samuel A. Holmes, Sampson; J. Thomas Dula, Caldwell; Giles Leitch, Robeson; Stephen W. Wall, Martin; John J. Dickson, Burke; Samuel Langdon, Brunswick Robert Raiford, Cumberland; Wm. A. Allen, Wake George M. White, Bladen.—*Raleigh Star.*

RUSSIA STILL INVINCIBLE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the better opinion in Washington seems to be, that although the allies, including Austria, have largely the preponderance in numerical numbers, yet Nicholas is more than a match for them all in effective forces and whilst acting on the defensive, is perfectly impregnable. The allies, it is remarked, have a population of upwards of a hundred millions, while Russia numbers only seventy millions; yet the the latter can bring into the field nearly double the effective force of England, France and Austria combined.

HEAVY FAILURE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The old cotton house of Messrs. Brander & Kenna, of New Orleans, suspended payment last week, and their liabilities are very heavy.

The Legislature.

The Senate was not in session the last week, and comparatively little was done in the House,—nothing indeed with the exception of mere matters of routine, it being generally understood that no debated bills were to be acted upon in either House before the 4th inst., (to-day.)

A bill to incorporate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the town of Charlotte passed with an amendment, prohibiting banking privileges.

A bill incorporating the Steam Tug Company of Wilmington, passed its third reading. Also, a resolution in favor of Henry Nutt of Wilmington.

A bill to pay the wardens of the Poor in Alamance county, was amended by adding the county of Duplin, and passed its third reading.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Wilson, in Edgecombe county, was introduced by Mr. Blow; and, the rules being suspended, the bill passed its several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

An act amending the charter of the Bank of Charlotte and increasing its capital, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Dorth presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the expediency of taxing Express Companies in this State. Adopted.

Mr. G. M. White introduced a bill to regulate the sale of Grain by weight.

Some debate arose in the House on Saturday, in consequence of a resolution introduced by Mr. Bynum of Rutherford, instructing the Committee on Printing to enquire into the cause of the delay in furnishing the House with printed documents. In this debate Messrs. Bynum, Settle and Jenkins participated. Mr. Bynum rather slayed himself by complaining of the non-receipt of documents already from one to two weeks in the possession of the House. The resolution was laid on the table.

The business of Monday was the inauguration of Governor Bragg. His inaugural address will be found in our columns.

Foreign Arrival.

There has been an arrival, but no news at New York. The Atlantic arrived there on the 31st ult., with Liverpool dates to the 18th ult. An accident to her rudder occasioned the delay in her arrival. The war news is wholly unimportant. The state of the weather has arrested active operations on all hands. Omer Pasha was at Varna embarking nineteen battallions for the Crimea.

Parliament had been opened and the Queen's speech delivered, which was wholly occupied with the war, excepting one sentence, where she says: I have concluded a treaty with the United States, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted." The rest of the speech speaks of the army in the Crimea with admiration and gratitude, and praises the co-operation of the French.

The Queen also says that she has concluded a treaty with Austria, and she calls for instant reinforcements to go to the Crimea.

The speech had no effect on the funds.

The debates on the address were interesting.

A bill had been read a second time in the House of Lords to enlist the German and Swiss legion. A bill had also been introduced in the House of Commons to send militia to the garrisons abroad.

Nothing had been said in Parliament of a further loan.

The thanks of parliament had been voted to the army and Navy:

Accounts from Sebastopol to the 7th state that great movements were observed before and around that city on that evening. Important steps were supposed to be taking. It looked like preparations for another great battle. The investment of the place had been nearly completed. Numerous reinforcements had arrived to the allies. The Russians were also pouring in in immense numbers.

Throughout France and England the war question was the all-absorbing topic of interest.

THE AUSTRIAN ULTIMATUM.—This appears to be the most important item of intelligence by the present arrival. The "Oste Deutsche Post," publishes the following as the ultimatum addressed by Austria to the Emperor of Russia:

1st. No modification of Russia's territorial possessions is demanded.

2d. Besides the four points, indemnification for the war expenses is to be the basis of peace propositions.

3d. The future Russian protectorate, and the Greek Catholic subjects of the Porte, is declared inadmissable, as interfering with the Sultan's sovereign rights.

4th. The five powers are to guarantee the privilege of equal rights to Christians.

5th. The Russian protectorate in the Danubian Principalities, and in Servia, are to be declared extinct.

6th. The navigation of the Black Sea is to be guaranteed by razing the fortress of Sebastopol, and converting other arsenals on its coast into common harbors.

7th. The Russian fleet (in the Black Sea) is to be reduced to four frigates and two line of battle ships.

8th. The remainder of the Black Sea fleet is to be allowed to withdraw to the Baltic.

9th. The free navigation to be insured by a formal declaration.

10th. The Sulina mouth with its environs are to be declared neutral territories.

The above alteration, it is generally believed, will be indignantly rejected by the Czar. Some, indeed look upon it as a ruse of Austria, to free herself from the peculiar relations she stood in towards the allies.

Affairs in Hungary are much agitated. Austria's movements are badly relished.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated with much confidence that Prussia has signified her determination to join the allies against Russia, for pacific purposes.

Later from California!—Seven Hundred Thousand in Gold!!!

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30th.—The Steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, bearing California dates, reports that the Star of the West had left San Juan on the 23rd December for New York, with 250 passengers and $700,000 in gold.

A Russian Privater had arrived at San Francisco. She reports that she had escaped the allied fleet.

The frigate Columbia, from Greytown, had arrived, with Mr. Fabens aboard.

Two English men of war were at Greytown. The Princeton at Aspinwall, was expected at Greytown.

Fire in New Orleans, &c.

NEW ORLENS, Dec. 30.—The Merchants' Institute was burnt to-day. The loss is about $70,000.—There was an insurance of $50,000.

An injunction has been granted to restrain the Pontchartrain Railroad from selling city bonds, which they are now offering.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We understand that the Trustees of the University, at one of their recent meetings, have appointed Mr. Ashbel G. Brown, who has, during the last ten years, been Tutor of ancient languages, and discharging his duties with universal acceptance, Adjunct Professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Richard H. Battle and Wm. R. Wetmore were at the same time appointed Tutors to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and the Rev. Richard Hines.

A DOG SELL.—Yesterday, some wag procured the insertion of the following notice in one of the New York papers:

WANTED—Ten full-blooded Newfoundland Dogs—two years old. Inquire at the Odeon, Williamsburg, L. I.

The advertisement was undoubtly read. When Mr. Theale arrived at the Odeon in the the morning, he was surprised at seeing a large number of fierce looking dogs around the place. A glance at the notice at once cleared up the mystery, and the dog owners and dogs were sent in search of the king wag, the Major. About fifty dogs arrived during the day from Bushwick, New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn. Dealers held a stiff upper lip early in the morning, and prices of "full-blooded" dogs ranged from $10 to $25, but before night prices were quoted at $3 to $5, with no buyers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHIEF JUSTICE OF KANSAS.—The Kansas Herald thus notices the arrival of the new chief justice of that Territory:

"Hon. S. D. Lecompte, of Maryland, the chief justice of this territory, who arrived a few days ago paid us a visit in our sanctum yesterday. He is a noble specimen of a man, and comes here with a high reputation as a lawyer and a man of ability. We welcome him to Kansas, for we know and feel that the official ermine will set gracefully upon him."

DEATH OF EX GOVERNOR MOREHEAD.—Ex-Governor James T. Morehead, of Kentucky, died at his residence, in Covington, on the night of the 28th December, aged 58 years.

GOV. BRAGG'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens
of the Senate and House of Commons:

Elected by a majority of the freemen of the State, to fill the Chief Executive office within their gift, I have, in obedience to their will and the requirements of the Constitution, appeared before you this day, and solemnly sworn that I will discharge the duties of the important trust confided to me, "without favor or affection, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State, and according to the best of my skill and ability."

Seriously impressed as I am by the responsibilities thus solemnly assumed, and which are so well calculated to excite reflection and self-examination, I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties, not without distrust of my qualifications for the high station to which it has pleased my fellow citizens to elevate me; but, at the same time, with an earnest endeavor, not only to obtain the approbation of those whose suffrages I have received, but also to advance and secure the welfare and prosperity of my native State.

Fortunately, however, for myself and for the best interests of the State, I shall not be unaided in the execution of my office. For while to the freemen of the State belongs the power of electing their Governor, to the General Assembly, under the Constitution, is confided the selection of his Council—a body which it will be my duty as well as my pleasure, on all important occasions, to consult, and in whose wisdom and experience I shall at all times confidently rely.

It has not been usual, I believe, for those who have preceded me in my office, to enter fully, on occasions like the present, into an expression of their opinions and views upon questions pending before the people or in the Legislative Halls of the State Nor, I suppose, is it expected of me now to depart from a course, sanctioned by usage, and perhaps proper in itself. Yet, I am now, and trust I ever shall be ready, on all proper occasions, to express my opinions and take my fair share of responsibility touching every question which may concern the interest, the welfare and the prosperity of our people.

I hope, however, in order to avoid misconception, that I shall be pardoned for a slight departure from the usage to which I have adverted, in now making a brief reference to some matters of public moment, which hitherto have been much discussed throughout the State, and in relation to which there has been and is still a deep and abiding interest felt.

Prominent among these has been the question of so amending our State Constitution as to extend the right of suffrage, by abrogating the freehold qualification for senatorial voters It would be a waste of words, as well as useless consumption of time, to discuss the merits of that question here; it has already been thoroughly discussed and in my opinion there is no question in regard to which there has been a clearer and less equivocal expression of public sentiment.

Time and again has it come before the people, and on every occasion, through the broad expanse of the State, and from the sea shore of the East to the mountain summits of the West, their voices has been heard in its favor.

In our last State canvass it ceased to be a subject, upon the merits of which, save with here and there an exception, there was any controversy. It was virtually conceded on all hands, that the amendment was one not only desired by a very large majority of our people, but which was right and proper in itself. If controversy there was, it was only as to the means of effecting the change; whether it should be done by the Legislative or Conventional mode of amending the Constitution. I need not at lenghth reiterate here my opinions on that subject; they were freely and repeatedly expressed in almost every section of the State, and were substantially the same that were entertained and expressed time after time, both officially and unofficially, by my immediate predecessor. It will be sufficient for me to say that I have seen no cause to change these opinons, sanctioned as they have been, so often, by the popular vote.

Changes in our fundamental laws should not be made for slight or transient reasons. The wise men who formed our Constitution, so intended, and they have well provided, in the instrument itself, safeguards against such evils. But when a change is proposed which all or nearly all agree should be made, a careful consideration of the subject has led me to the conclusion that there is no way in which it can be done, so practicable, so economical, and withal so safe and conservative in its character, as that of first requiring the sanction of the large Constitutional majorities in each branch of two successive Legislatures, and the subsequent ratification of the proposed amendment, by a direct vote of the people themselves.

There is another subject that has attracted in a large degree, the attention of the people of the State, and which, from its very great importance, deserves more than the brief notice which I shall bestow upon it on the present occasion. I allude to the subject of internal improvement.

The natural resources of our State, in an agricultural, mineral and commercial point of view, are certainly great; but they need the assistance of those artificial means which the science and capital of our day have so wonderfully supplied, to the end that they may be improved and developed These are facts about which all will agree, while there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which the State should embark in a system of Railroad improvements, especially at this time. Wild and visionary schemes should at all times be discouraged, and especially now; we have seen the evil effects of such enterprises in other States of the Union, where millions have been irretrievably sunk in unproductive works, of the kind, and which has tended in no little degree, to produce the present disastrous condition in the monetary affairs of the country.

But fortunately for North Carolina, through the financial wave which has spread from the great commercial centre of the Union, has not left her unharmed, yet her public debt is comparatively small, and entirely within her means; her credit is unimpaired, her currency in a sound though necessarily contracted condition, and the great mass of her people comparatively free from debt and unembarrassed in their circumstances.

While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concern of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability and the credit of the State.

It must be admitted by all that the present financial revulsion, brought about as it has been, mainly by the extravagance, recklessness, and in some cases dishonesty of individuals and corporations in other sections of the country, has largely increased the difficulties under which we labor in prosecuting, for the present, any extended plan of improvement. But the great and well-known resources of the country, and the deep and solid foundations upon which rests its ultimate prosperity, cannot fail, at an early day, to restore business to its accustomed channels, and cause capital to seek for safe investment, and thus enable the State, if she desires it, to resort successfully, as she has done heretofore, to the use of her public works, and the amelioration of the condition of our people.

We live in a time, if I may so speak, of excessive progress; and I know that it has been said, perhaps with some truth, that North Carolina has been a laggard in the race of her sister States. But there are times when it is safer, at least, to be in the rear than in the front. She has thrown off her lethargy, and I trust that time will show that she has the means, the ability, and the *will* to run with success the race set before her.

A few words more, and I will trespass no longer upon your time or attention.

Occasions like the present, though of frequent occurrence in the different States of our Union, and in a still more striking and imposing manner, at the seat of our National Government, are, nevertheless, well calculated to excite in our bosoms a patriotic fervor. Not because of the elevation of any man to office, and least of all one so humble as myself, but as illustrating, peculiarly and forcibly, our own American system of Government; a system intended by its framers to solve, and which it has been our boast has solved, the problem of man's capacity to govern himself—a system peculiar in itself, and arising in some degree out of our peculiar situation when it was instituted—partly federative or national—partly local—one out of many—a system calculated perhaps in a greater degree for extension, and at the same time for unity and strength, than any other form of free government hitherto devised by the wit of man—with no privileged classes, civil, military, or religious—no prince, potentate or king—no rulers but the people with laws adopted under forms of government instituted by themselves, and administered by officers of their own selection.

We have seen one Cheif Executive officer after another, both in our State and National Governments elected by the people, and installed in office quietly and without disturbance, and again returning to the walks of private life. In two instances in our National Government, on the demise of the President of the United States, the Vice President has succeeded quietly to that station. And in our own State it appears that more than once, upon the vacation of the gubernatorial office, the powers of Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been excercised by the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, without hindrance and without detriment to the State; thus testing time and again, our system of Government under various circumstances and emergencies, and showing a ready acquiescence on the part of our people to forms and laws prescribed by themselves.

In view of these things, the question naturally suggests itself to every reflecting and patriotic mind, can this system be preserved and perpetuated? Will it be maintained in all its beauty, harmony and usefulness, and transmitted unimpaired to those who come after us? Or does it contain within itself the seeds of disease, some vicious principle which sooner or later will work its dissolution?

Hitherto, notwithstanding the occasional jarring of some discordant elements, it has proved eminently successful. But it is believed that it can only continue to be so, by strictly confining the action of our National Government to its limited constitutional sphere, leaving to the States the free and uninterrupted exercise of all the powers reserved to them or to the people—by the observance of a spirit of justice, moderation and forbearance towards each other, by the different States of the Union and their people, and by a faithful compliance with all their obligations constitutional and legal.

If on the contrary, the powers of the General Government, instituted by equals, and made for the benefit of us all, are so perverted and wielded as to make war upon one particular section—if the peculiar institutions of the State of that section are to be unceasingly assailed by those who have properly and rightfully no concern in the matter—if our Constitutional righis and the laws passed to give them practical effect, are to be utterly set at naught and in their stead a rampart and self-sanctified fanaticism is to rule, then the days of our republic will have been numbered, and we shall cease to be a united people.

We cannot shut our eyes, and ought not if we could, to the spectacle which has lately been presented in the non-slaveholding states of this Union, and to the efforts which have been made unfortunately with too much success, to array section against section, and people against people.

We have been charged with aggression, when we have been the party aggrieved; we point, for example, to the constitutional provision for the reclamation of our property, and ask for the execution of the law passed to give it practical effect. We are told by many that that law must be repealed, and by not a few, that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution itself, in the breasts of Northern freemen, and that the free North is not to be made a hunting ground for the slaves of the South. We ask to be admitted to an equal participation in the common inheritance and common acquisitions of the country, and are content to leave with every people the settlement of its own domestic relations in its own way. But we are told that slavery must be confined to its present limits, and that there shall be no more slave territories or slave States.

The day may come, perhaps it will be too late, when our Northern brethren will discover that the Southern States intend to be "equals in the Union, or independant out of it."

God grant that this dire alternative may never be presented to us! Hitherto we have been singularly blessed as a people, and if we are wise and walk in His way, we have every reason to believe that a wonderful destiny awaits us.

May He so incline the hearts of us all that we may cease to do evil, and learn to do well; and that we may sacredly maintain in all their integrity, the glorious institutions handed down to us by our ancestors, and transmit them unimpared to our latest posterity.

Webster's Dictionary.

The old Horation rule that *customs* the prevalent use and habit, is paramount in matters of spelling and pronunciation, will always make the innovations of Noah Webster of no weight or authority. The New York Tribune and the great publishing house of the Harpers may adopt the spelling and orthrography of the Connecticut lexicographer—they can never make it current. Old established customs is paramount and superior to a whole army dictioary of writers. Noah Webster owes two-thirds of his currency and popularty to the fact that the national sentiment, the feeling of country, has been strongly invoked in his behalf. It is true, Lord Brougham and some other great people across the waters have endorsed his dictionary, but such kind of endorsements, when asked of such men as Brougham, are granted as matters of course. They weigh but very little. Noah Webster is a bad speller, because he undertook to spell whole classes of English words in a way which violates the universal habit and practice of the English and American people, in a way which violates all authority and precedent. If he had lived as long ago as the days of Queen Ann and Elizabeth, when the spelling and gramatical construction of the English language were still open questions, he might have ventured upon a mode of his own, might have suggested new methods for the adoption of all co-speakers with himself of the King's English. But the orthography of our mother tongue has been long since settled beyond appeal. It is no longer subject for discussion, let those dispicable sciolists and chatterers known as phonographers say what they please. Written language is an altogether wonderful thing. It is not the invention of one man, but of myriads; it is the slow growth of ages. The English language is a tesselated mosaic, a splendid patchwork, a Joseph's coat of a thousand colors. Those who are most forward at composing gramatical and orthographical innovations, are precisely those, who, for the most part, know least a bout written languages. The Lowell Courier stigmatizes adherence to custom an authority, as fogyish. It would probably leave a man's orthography to be decided upon by himself; would let him take the alphabet and manufacture the words that may have occasion to transfer to paper to please his own whims and fancies, thereby destroying all right and wrong. This would doubtless please the Slicks and Downings infinitely. This was once the way spelling was done, as long ago as Chaucer's and Shakspeare's time. The orthography of our language has fortunately been settled and fixed, after pains and difficulty, and every reader of books and user of written language is incalculably benefitted by the fact. Nobody but a Goth or Vandal, or a Connecticut phonographer, would undertake to lay violent hands upon his mother tongue.

The Citizen.

The N. Y. *Times* of Thursday, says:

"We understand that John Mitchel has withdrawn from The Citizen, and from public life. One reason for this step is that his eye-sight has been injuriously affected by his labors; and another is the conviction that the extent to which he has been personally identified with the paper has been injurious to its influence and prosperity. He confesses that he has been grievously disappointed in the temper of the American people,—finding them much less disposed than he had imagined, to encourage the free expression of opinion upon all subjects. The Citizen lost about ten thousand subscibers in consequence of the proclamation of his desire for an "Alabama plantation well stocked with fat negroes;"—and several thousand more followed when he commenced the war upon Archbishop Hughes. Mr. Mitchel declares his intention to remain in entire obscurity for at least four years. He will still contribute, however, to the Citizen mainly on literary topics, and always over his own signature. The paper will be conducted hereafter by Mr. McClenehan, who has been connected with its editorial department from the beginning."

The imports of dry goods into New York last week and the corresponding week of '53, were

	1853.	1854.
Total entered	1,934,520	820,647
Total thrown on the market	1,808,939	617,850

Less of imports this year, $1,113,875, and of goods thrown on the market, $1,191,087. This is a great folling off.

The comparison of dry goods imports for the two years from 1st of January, is as follows:

	1853.	1854.
Total entered	93,705,011	80,842,936
Total thrown on the market	90,530,782	78,161,718

Less of imports this year $12,862,075 and less of goods thrown on the market $12,369,064.

The dry goods business having done its share of the excess of trade is certainly doing its share of the curtailment.

The Leaders and Chieftains of the Day.

Is this to be an age of mediocrity—an era of small men? Did nature, the great mother, as she was called in the Mysteries of Eleusis, exhaust herself in producing the Bonapartes, Nays, Wellingtons, Sutwarrows. Pitts, Tallyrands, Cannings, Goaths, Byrons, Scotts, Websters, Clays, Calhouns, and others of like mould and kidney, whom she lavished so unsparingly upon the first quarter of this century? Nature gives no more signs of sorrow when a great man dies, when a domineering and regal intellect is eclipsed by the shadows of the dark valley, than she does at the decease of a peasant, therefore the inference is that she always has plenty more of the same sort left, whom, in her own good time, she will usher into this realm of time, whom she will let appear on the coasts of light.

In the vegetable world, an uncommon crop this year is apt to be succeeded by a far inferior one next. "It never rains, but it pours." The last age abounded in able men, in men good at need. There was almost a superfluity, what the French call *an embarrassment of riches*, in this respect. We of the present time are not likely to labor under any such embarrassment. Seldom or never does a great social convulsion, like the one with which Europe is now stirred to its centre, take place, without casting up to the surface some "man of the time," as he is called, who was born and reared apparently for just such a crisis and occasion. Perhaps even now the troubled waters will, ere long, disclose this desideratum; yet there are no premonitory symptoms of such an advent. The three ablest men now in Europe, as rulers, leaders and statesmen, at this moment, so far as we *know*, are Lord Palmerston, Louis Napoleon, and the Emperor Nicholas. As far as military talent is concerned, there is not a prominent officer either in the English, French or Russian ranks, at this moment, who would have been looked upon in the armies of the elder Napoleon or Wellington, as more than a second or third-rate commander. Raglan stood high, it is said, in the estimation of the Iron Duke, and doubtless Raglan is a brave man, and well versed in the business and routine of his profession. He is not much above the standard of those old Wurmsers, and other Austrian sticklers for the systematic mode of warfare then in vogue, whom the young Bonaparte flogged so terribly in his first glorious Italian campaign. Gen. Taylor had more military genius, had more of that nameless something in his composition, which goes to make up a successful and invincible warrior, than can be found in Gens. Canrobert, Raglan, Menschikoff, and all their subordinates put together. Military men and good judges of such matters say that the despatches which the above three Generals-in-Chief sent to their respective Governments after the battle of Inkermann, indicated unmistakably that they had nothing more than a confused, and, in one or two particulars, an absolutely incorrect idea of the battle which had just been fought under their command. To be sure, the fight commenced unexpectedly, and was carried on under a cloud of fog and mist, and in copses and brushwoods; still, if a commander-in-chief cannot give his government a tolerably correct notion of an important battle which has been fought under his immediate eye and direction, he had better delay writing a despatch until he can. At any rate, he ought not in such a paper to commit gross blunders, and lay himself open to severe criticism. Gen. Canrobert is undoubtly the ablest of the two allied Generals. Fortunately the fighting *materiel* of the armies under their command is beyond reproach. Without any officers at all, the French and British soldiers could flog their antagonists out and out; but with men of decided military genius at their head, with a Bonaparte or a Wellington, or a Taylor to direct them, they would have finished up the Crimea business before this time. The sickening effusion of blood which has decimated the English ranks in particular, has been, for the most part, quite needless, has been for the most part due to a palpable want of foresight and care on the part of the chief officers.

Turning from Europe to this country, where are the successors of the race of statesmen which has directed the councils of this nation for the last six or seven *lustres*? Echo returns nothing by way of reply but a dubious and unsatisfactory repetition of the query. Indeed, able men are, according to all accounts, rather discountenanced by young America. A man, who has fought his way up from obscurity to renown, who is covered with the scars of conflict, who is a regular trained *athlete*, is summarily disposed of, by stigmatising him as an "old fogy" and superannuated personage. The proverb, that practice and experience makes perfect, is becoming uncurrent. Disraeli first started this action of Youth *vs.* Maturity, to resort to a court docket for phraseology. In Disraeli's early novels, the heroes, who are all *fac similes* of himself, are represented as attaining the summit of earthly renown, as achieving the greatest possible feats of statesmanship and authorship before they have reached their majority. Meantime Disraeli, the original inventor and patentee of Young England and Young America, is getting old himself like the heavens and earth, is himself becoming a candidate for the rank of old fogyism. Yet he does not seem to think that he is incapacitated by his increasing years for playing a more conspicuous part than ever on the arena of British politics. Why is he not true to the principles and dogmas of his youth? Why does he not confess himself an old fogy, and retire from the stage, bequeathing his place to some ardent youth? A man's theories are never intended for self-application.

A Foreign Legion for the War.

The British Ministry have committed another blunder in their business. They have virtually confessed that they cannot recruit troops of their own and must get them from abroad. On Tursday night the Duke of Newcastle then brought forward the Enlistment of Foreigners Bill, the object of which is to raise a force of foreigners not exceeding 15,000 in number, to be drilled and trained in this country, and to form, in fact, a foreign legion.

The Earl of Ellenborough was perfectly astonished at the proposition of the Duke of Newcastle. Here were 15,000 foreigners to be drilled and trained in this country, and to be substituted for an equal number of Militiamen sent abroad. There was nothing in the attitude or conduct of the nation since war had been declared, to give any countenance to such a sacrifice of constitutional principle. In case of any domestic riot, if this legion were to act against the mob, you would soon have the whole country in arms against these foreign mercenaries. What security could you have that these troops would behave well or be worth the money spent upon them? Was it to be supposed that if exposed to the enemy's fire on such a day as that of Inkermann, they would show the same constancy as British soldiers? The German Legion of the last great war was no precedent for this force, for Hanover then belonged to England, and the Germans who composed that legion were supposed to be subjects of the sovereign for whom they fought. The Government ought to have called out the whole of the Militia nine months ago, and then they would not have been driven to this experiment, which he was prepared to oppose by every means in his power.

After some further debate the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Saturday.

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.—The New York *Express* administers a sly run to mouthing Abolitionists of the North in quite a handsome manner, in the following paragraph.

"The "colored citizens" of Brooklyn, were last evening represented in a convention, at which it was to petition to the legislature to remove the restrictions on their exercise of the electrive franchise.

"The black man, living in, or born on, the *free* soil of the *free* State of New York, cannot understand why he should not be permitted to approach the ballot box on the same footing with Patrick, or Hans, or Monsieur, who has only been five years in America. The man with the ebon skin has to pay as good as $250 for the privilege, while all sorts of "foreign relations" go scot-free. Now, the colored folks say—as that is not the "freedom," nor the "liberty," you Northerners are always telling the slaveholders at the South to give to the Africans there, why not let us see your charity begin at home—just for once?

Yes, that's the question, and a very vital question. Why don't you Abolitionists quit prating so much and so foolishly, and put the negroes in the free States on a footing of *practical* equality with you, at once?—Why delay simple justice to the poor persecuted race of "Ebonies" right in your midst? Why is it, Greeley?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

LAWYER TURNED CARPENTER.—The lawyer who "filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, raised a haul, got up a case, framed an indictment, empannelled a jury, put them in a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, chiseled a client, and bored a whole court,"—all in one day—has since "laid down the law" and turned carpenter.—[*Springfield Republican.*

Fruits of Democratic Rules.

We copy the following just and truthful remarks in reference to the present Democratic National administration, from the Erie *Observer*. It is in the honest and economical transactions of the affairs of the government, that the Democratic party and its candidates shine so conspicuously bright, because the contrast between them and their adversaries cannot be hidden from public observation. But this must always be the case, so long as the ennobling principals of Democracy are taught and respected. Democratic administrations practice what they preach, while the opposition preach anything to obtain power, and then practice that which will soonest enrich themselves and their abettors. Public affairs are never safe, except when they are in the hands of Democrats:

The Mexican war created a debt of seventy million of dollars, and although peace was declared, and the country had resumed its peaceful aspect before the Fillmore administration came in, yet no diminution of that amount was secured during its existence. It was the policy of that administration, like all other anti-Democratic administrations, to spend the public money as fast as it came into the treasury, and trust to the future to provide means to meet the liabilities of the general government when they should fall due; or perhaps, adopting the idea enunciated by one of its leading exponents, that a public debt is a public blessing, it did not desire to see the liabilities of the government reduced. Hence, when the present administration began its career, it found the debt of seventy millions remaining The Executive, in his inaugural address, expressed a determination to conduct the government upon econimical principles, and affirmed that if he did not succeed in his effort, at least one great purpose of his administration would fail of accomplishment. He was resolved that the public debt should not only not be increased, but that if possible it should be diminished. The resolution is made good. The debt is reduced from seventy to about forty seven millions, notwithstanding some ten millions of dollars have been taken from the treasury to fulfil the stipulation of the Gadsden treaty. In addition to this, it is shown by the report of the Secretary of the treasury, just submitted to Congress, that no less than twenty-six and a half millions of dollars remain in the treasury subject to draft. This is *one of the fruits of a Democratic administration of the government;* of having an Executive at the head of affairs, who believes that a public debt is an injury instead of a benefit to the public; and who makes a practical application of the principle. Whatever faults the administration may be supposed to have committed in other respects, there can be no question but that its management of the finances, has been in the highest degree beneficial to the people.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Washington was now fifty-seven years of age. She had been a very handsome woman thirty years before, when she married Colonel Washington, and in the admirable picture of her by Woolaston, painted about the same time, we see something of that pleasing grace which is said to have been her distinction. Born of a good family and heiress of a liberal fortune, Martha Dandridge had troops of suitors before her first marriage, at seventeen; and when, a few years after, as the richest and handsomest widow in Virginia, Mrs. Daniel Parke Custis attracted the tender regard of the young soldier of Mount Vernon, there was, of course, abundant competition; but only the brave deserve the fair, and in this case only the bravest could win the fairest. It was certainly a love match; few, upon the whole, have been happier, and its only misfortune was doubtless fortunate for the world, since greatness is rarely transmissable, and any descendant of Washington, however respectable, would have seemed in history but a small satellite, too frequently passing between us and his impressive and luminous grandeur. During the revolution Mrs. Washington had remained as much as possible with the chief. At the close of each campaign, an aid-de-camp repaired to Mount Vernon, to escort her; and her arrival in camp, in a plain chariot, with her postillions in white and scarlet liveries, was always an occasion for general happiness, and the signal for the wives of other principal officers to join their husbands. With the army, and the succession of eminent and curious strangers who visited the head-quarters at Cambridge, Valley Forge, Norristown, New Windsor, Newburgh or elsewhere, she was eminently popular. The gay Marquis de Chatellux, a grandson of the great d'Aguessau, described her at the end of the contest, as "one of the best woman in the world, and beloved of all about her." In the six years from the peace till Washington was chosen President, she dispensed the ample hospitalities of Mount Vernon with a tact and graciousness which won applause of her numerous guests, many of whom left her praises in their correspondence. "Everything about the house," said Brissot de Warville, "has an air of simplicity; the table is good, but not ostentatious, and no deviation is seen from regularity and domestic economy; she superintends the whole, and joins to the qualities of an excellent housewife the simple dignity which ought to characterize a woman whose husband has acted the greatest part on the theatre of human affairs, whilst possessing that amiability, and manifesting that attention to strangers which render hospitality so charming.—*American Society in the days of Washington.*

A VERY HAPPY BURLESQUE.—On board one of the North Shore Staten Island ferry boats, the other morning, occured one of the most felicitous burlesques of the much abused custom of presentations that we remember to have seen. A gentleman, resident on that side of the island

For the Journal.

North Carolina Stientific and Military Academy. No. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am pleased to see that Col. Meares has, in the House of Commons, introduced a bill to create a Scientific and Military School for North Carolina. I think it is quite time that our people were moving in the matter. Why not suggest the calling together of the people, in the various towns and counties, to express their opinion upon this matter. I have conversed with many of our people, in different parts of the State, in relation to this school, and all seem to be in favor of organizing it at once, and that this Legislature should take the necessary steps to "set the ball in motion."

It is hardly necessary to tell any one, at this day, that what our people want, in the way of an institution of learning for their sons, is a *scientific* and *practical* school. A school where the boy is taught *how* to be a *useful* citizen, and if the time should ever come, (which God grant may never be,) for the South to take arms in defence of her institutions, these boys will be ready to take the field in her sacred cause, with such *knowledge* as will enable them to lead you on to victory. Again, the time may not be distant when North Carolina may be called, once more, to send forth her sons in defence of our common country! Is there any member of this Legislature that would not blush to see her gallant volunteers, badly officered, led in such a manner as to disgrace the State? or to hold a position in the line inferior to that of *any* State in the Union. And how can this be otherwise, if we do not provide for some permanent *military* instruction—instruction that may be diffused throughout the State by the graduates, as well as by the instruction that will be obtained by those invited to attend the annual encampment. Almost every other State has moved in this matter already, and shall we be the last, the *very* last, to give our sons such educations as will enable them to stand proudly by the side of any on the battle-field or at the Council-board?

It is proposed, in this bill, to combine the *military* with the *scientific*; to make men of boys; to give them such educations as would fit them at once for the active and practical duties of life. The military department is made subordinate to the *scientific*. The real origin of incorporating the State *military* schools was to copy after "West Point," where the combination (there from necessity, so as to fit young men for the army,) was thought to be admirably adapted to develope all the *mind* of the student without impairing his *health*. At West Point the student is *required* to study *ten to twelve hours a day*. How could a student endure this great tax upon the *mind* without a corresponding exercise of the *body*? Hence the daily drill, infantry, cavalry, or artillery, for every day in the year, except Sundays, Christmas, and the 4th of July. By requiring this regular exercise the health of the student is preserved, and his body kept, with his *mind*, in a condition to *learn* the *most* in the *ten or twelve* hours allotted to study.

The practice, at schools of this kind, has another feature that calls out all the energy and industry of the youth—that is the class rank. The classes are usually numbered from one to four, the first class being the graduating class. The "merit roll," (as it is called at West Point,) contains the names of the Cadets in each class, arranged in the order of "general merit," which is the "standing" of the Cadet. To explain: Each study, as Mathematics, Philosophy, Engineering, &c., is made to count a certain number, as 3, 2, 1, &c. Each student is placed in every book he has studied, according to his proficiency; then all these studies are combined, according to their *value*, and his "standing" is determined by his merit numbers. Here we see a system of "rewards and punishments," admininistered in so fair and impartial a manner, that all who see admire, and if the boy has *ambition* in him, it will show itself before the four years have elapsed. There will be few drones, but many honorable competitors for the highest positions; and every one strives to be above the *foot* of a class! It is this feeling of honorable ambition, this pride of place, when sought & won by honorable means, which has, all the world over, made men great as statesmen, heroes and divines. It is this feeling, in every walk in life, that has made men great in all that we call great on earth. Let us, then, cultivate this sentiment, this honorable feeling, this praiseworthy desire to excel! Let us create a school that will develope and put in active operation all the latent energies of the student. Why send so many boys to college to idle away—as is often the case—four years of the best portion of their lives, when we can, by a judicious system, such as this, properly administered, command their entire time for study, for exercise, recreation and rest, leaving none for dissipation.

When could there be a more opportunate time than this to create such a *scientific* school. Do we not now require a numerous corps of Engineers for our works of internal improvement; of Geologists and Mineralogists, to make thorough and elaborate surveys of the State, to enable her mineral wealth to be developed, without sending abroad for the educated of other States.

Cast your eyes, Messrs. Editors, over the Report, which I herewith send you, of the Superintendant (Col. Francis H. Smith,) of the "Virginia Military Institute;" see the vast good this school is doing for that old Commonwealth. In 1853, Col. Smith says, there were nearly 100 sons of Virginia graduates of that school then engaged either in teaching in the public schools, or employed as Engineers on her public works.

I will here close this hastily written paper, by requesting you to copy the parts of Col. Smith's report I have marked. Will not the Wilmington, Fayetteville, Raliegh, and in fact every paper in the State, copy these extracts, if they do not care to trouble themselves with my poor attempts to aid a good cause.

WEST POINT.

PLAN OF THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The Virginia Military Institute was established, and is supported by the State of Virginia. An arsenal, containing 30,000 stand arms, is located here, which was formally guarded by a company of enlisted soldiers, at an annual expense of about $6,000. In 1839, this appropriation was transferred to the support of a company of cadets, whe, in addition to their duties as a guard, should also be placed under a course of instructions, upon the basis of the United States Military Academy, at West Point. Upon this system the Institute has been in successful operation for twelve years. The cadets admitted consist of two classes, *State* and *Pay* cadets. The Institute supplies to the State cadet his board, tuition, fuel, light, books, mattrass, medical attendence and stationery: and in consideration thereof, he is required to teach two years after graduation. The Pay cadet is at his own expense, which averages $300 per year, for every charge, *including clothing*. The States cadet are selected from those who are unable to bear their own expenses. The Institution has always had as many pupils as its buildings would accommodate, and numbers *thirty-two* State and *one-hundred* Pay cadets.—Applications are made, by letter, to the Superindent prior to the first of July, each year, and appointments are made for both classes of cadets, by the Board of Visitors, respect being had to their due apportionment among the several districts of the State.

The Literary Fund of the State Contributes $1,500 per year to the Institution for the education of teachers, and the State has received tuition fees from the pay cadets to the amount of $25,000 since its organization, which sum is applied to the increase of the number of State cadets, and to the enlargement of the accommodations of the Institute.

[EXTRACTS.]

"Already we have prepared, for the duties of life, 226 graduates. *One-half* of these have been making their impress upon the *educational* interests of the state, upwards of 50 being now engaged in the duty of *teaching*. Some 30 more are pressing forward the *internal improvements* of the State, making at this time nearly 100 of our graduates, who are lending the influence of their talents and education to the developement of these two important state interests. And these are *Virginia youths*, who are engaged in this work. What a reform! It is no longer a reproach to Virginia to teach in our schools, and to labor at the rod of the engineer. We no longer depend upon northern teachers and northern engineers; but now, with the co-operation of our sister state institution of learning, we are sending abroad the *native teacher* and the native civil engineer, to form the mind and to develope the resources of our own state."

The Virginia military institute, in its progress of 10 years, had fully demonstrated the practicability of engrafting the military system upon a state college. Commencing upon a new and untried experiment, many adverse circumstances operated against it. With no means at its command, but the annuity formerly allowed to the arsenal guard, (which was still charged with the support of the cadet guard,) and the annuity of $2,500, it had nevertheless so entirely secured the confidence of the authorities of the state, that the legislature, in March 1850, *to give permanence to the school*, and at the same time to provide quarters for the officers and cadets, corresponding with the high character which the institute had assumed, appropriated $46,000 for the reconstruction of the cadets, barracks, and the erection of two professors' houses. This sum was further increased in 1852, by the sum of $30,000, for heating, gas and washing arrangements; again, in 1854, by $20,000, for completing the work already begun, and erecting a new mess hall.

* * * * * * *

In its *discipline* the Virginia military institute has endeavored to follow, to the fullest extent, the admirable system of the U. S. military academy.

Commencing with the *main* feature of *responsibility*, as attaching to every cadet and every officer in his legitimate sphere of duty, the authority of the institution is maintained, by penalties attached to every species of violation of orders or neglect of duty.—These penalties embrace demerit marks, ranging from 1 to 10, arrest, confinement to room, barracks, or the institute limits, extra tours of guard duty, reprimand and dismissal.

Although the defences punished by demerit may not include a single moral delinquency, they indicate very clearly the *spirit* in which a cadet attends to his duty; and if so multiplied that the demerit exceeds 100, by the 1st January, or 200, in any one year, the cadet is *ipso facto* dismissed.

With all these sanctions, discipline could not be maintained fully, did not demerit operate upon class-standing. To impress, therefore, upon the minds of young men, the great importance of conduct, in securing success in life, and especially to guard them against trifling deviations from duty, the conduct, as indicated by the number of demerit, constitutes one of the main elements in determining the general merit of each cadet—an importance bding attached to it, equal with that assigned to any department of study in the institute. * * * * *

The number of graduates, to 4th July 1854, inclusive, is 240, embracing 13 classes that have graduated, averaging, annually, a fraction over 18 graduates. Each graduate, therefore, receives, from the annuity of the State, $110 28. The state cadet graduate of course receives this sum, in addition to what he receives for his service as a member of the public guard. If we include the interest on the special appropriations, (although it would not be just to charge the graduates, prior to 1850, with the investment made in the public buildings since that time, nor indeed to charge the full amount of these *permanent* improvements, which, besides adding to the accommodations for all time to come, afford facilities for a larger proportion of graduates,) this sum of $110 28 has to be augmented by the sum of $374 16, making the sum of $484 44, which the state gives as a *bonus* to each cadet who graduates at the Virginia military institute. This calculation takes the most unfavorable view possible against the institute; and the results would be materially lessened, if allowance were made for the exceptions above stated. It will certainly be yearly diminishing, and will not, upon a fair estimate, exceed $250. The sum is of course independent of the amount paid by each cadet for his tuition and personal expenses. The object has been to shew the cost to the state of each graduate of the Virginia military institute.

To estimate properly the result which is here presented, and which is based upon authentic data, it would be very desirable to compare it with that of the other institutions of the state and country. I have been unable, however, to procure any sufficient data upon which to base any satisfactory comparison. President Wayland, of Brown University, in reference to this matter, remarks: "It is a remarkable fact, especially among such people as those of New England, that colleges are the only corporations entrusted with funds, either by public or private liberality, which are not required to make an annual exhibit of their property, and the mode in which it is appropriated. The receipts and disbursements, even of a mite society, are always made public; but of the colleges of New England, there is but one that publishes its treasurer's report."

Might not the state of Virginia, in exercising its right of visitation, require the colleges of the state to make an annual report of their receipts and disbursements? These colleges are, for the most part, close corporations, and are entrusted with trust funds to a large amount, and yet the public knows nothing of the manner in which this trust is discharged.

From the report of Harvard college, it appears that the *bonus*, paid by the public or private munificence of the friends of that institution, to every student who takes a regular degree, besides his own personal expenses, is $1,000.

As nearly as I can ascertain, from conjectural estimates of the authorittes of Washington college, Va., the permanent fund of the college is some $120,000; the amount invested in buildings, grounds, &c., is about $40,000—making the total sum about $160,000.

The average number of graduates for each year since 1842, is about eight—making the *bonus*, which the public and private benefactions of that college contribute to the education of each of its graduates, in addition to their personal expenses, about $1,200.

The state cadet at the V. M. institute receives, gratuitously, his board, washing, fuel, lights, books, medical attendance, &c., and is only required to pay for his *wearing apparel*. His personal expenses are estimated at $90 per annum.

The expenses of a pay cadet are about $300 per annum; and this sum includes clothing, medical attendance, and the expenses for 12 months, as no suspension of duty takes place in the months of July and August. These months are devoted to military exercises in camp. The cadet is permitted to go home on furlough, at the end of the second year.

While these statements show that two classes of cadets are received into the institute, no invidious distinction exists between them. To both are assigned the same duties; both receive the same privileges; and the expenses of both are the same. The indigent youth receives a credit from the *state* for a large portion of his own expenses, while the parent of the other pays all.

The question is sometimes presented, Would it not be desirable to take in a smaller number of state cadets, and thus be enabled to pay *all* their expenses—inasmuch as there are many poor and meritorious young men who cannot raise $90 per annum? The answer is, that such persons, for the most part, can not be provided for. Their labor at home would generally be indispensable to the family, and could not be spared, without remuneration. Besides, it is found beneficial, in its general effects, to require even the state cadets to pay something towards their own education. It is a guarantee to good behavior, and a profitable employment of time, while in a great degree relieves them from the idea of total dependence.

The public funds and the deposits of the cadets are disbursed by a treasurer, under the authority of the superintendent, and a compensation is allowed the treasurer for his risk and labor.

All the professors and officers of the institute receive fixed salaries, prescribed by the board of visitors, and no professor, assistant professor, or other officer, is permitted to "receive any fee, present or reward from any cadet or cadets of the institute."

The tuition fees, and all other credits derived from the cadets, go into the treasury of the institute, and are only drawn from it under the authority of the board of visitors.

The state has received, in tuition fees, since the 11th November, 1839, by the extra labors of the professors, some $25,000 over and above the salaries allowed to the professors; which sum has been applied to the support of seven state cadets, and adding to the accommodations and conveniences of the institute.

Various causes have combined to give such a direction to the course of education pursued at the institute, as to make it, in all its departments, a *practical school*—a school not merely for the enlargement and development of the mind, but one in which the student could obtain that practical wisdom which the emergencies of life demand, and without which society would be scarcely profited by his knowledge.

The military duty, of necessity imposed upon the cadets, led to the distinctive *military* character of the school; and the instruction in military tactics at once qualifies the cadet for the active duties of the *soldier*.

The condition imposed upon the state cadet graduate by the act of March 8, 1842, by demanding immediate service as a *teacher*, at once impressed a character upon the instruction of the school for this most important and practical duty.

The large number of cadets admitted from among those who were not blessed with much of this world's goods, at once suggested to the authorities of the institute, that when these should graduate, they must be prepared for the active calls of life; and hence drawing, civil engineering and other practical branches were introduced. The measures adopted by the board to provide for these claims of the school, have operated to give a practical direction not only to the school, but to the mind of each member of the school. Hence, the graduate at once goes to his legitimate work, knowing that what he has learned, he has now to apply. The soldier goes to his post as such; the teacher to his school; the engineer to his rod and level; the architect and draughtsman to his drawing board. *Thoroughness* in instruction, as constituting the essential element for such a school, goes through every department.—Whatever is taught, must be well taught; it must be *thoroughly* taught, because it has to be applied.

Again, the habits of the soldier, as conducing to system, punctuality, promptness, responsibility, neatness, energy and decision, tend, in a most material degree, to these same results. Hence, while the course of instruction in the Virginia military institute has not been formed with special reference to what are called the *learned* professions, and particularly not upon the basis usually adopted in schools for these professions, of giving importance to the classical, to the neglect of the scientific courses; still, it is not to be wondered at, that many, designed for these professions, find more than an equivalent furnished here for the absence of *Greek*, in our course of studies, by the important principles and habits of duty just enumerated. Hence, the graduate, who goes to his farm, will impress a system and a neatness there, to which he has been accustomed in his college training, and will at once apply to his soils the analytical knowledge of their chemical properties, which he has here acquired in the laboratory. Hence, in a word, the graduates of the Virginia military institute seemed prepared for and called to a work in this state, not inferior to that which the graduates of the U. S. military academy have had, before them, with respect to the bounds of this extended country.

This practical bearing of the institute will be still further developed, when the rooms for the analysis of soils, now in progress, shall have been completed, by directing the mind and talents of the school to the important branch of practical agriculture—while its distinctive character as a state institution combined with its practical and scientific course, will enable the state at some future day to prepare, by means of its graduates, for a great desideratum, in a complete geographical and geological map of the state.

Such is a brief record of the rise, progress, and distinctive character of the Virginia military institute.

It presents the remarkable fact that, for the first 10 years of its existence, it was almost entirely a *self-sustaining* institution, being obliged, during this period, to maintain its faculty, erect its own buildings, and provide all the "appareil" required for such a school.

In this short time, the Virginia military institute had developed itself, from the little band which constituted the first cadet's guard in 1839, to the proud position and distinction of being regarded as the "West Point of the South." It had in this time revolutionized, in a great degree, the systems of education and college government in the south and west, which universal consent acknowledges.

When, by its own merits, thus strongly presented and acknowledged, the state of Virginia saw that the institute was no longer a *doubtful experiment*, she liberally came to its support, and from 1850 to the present time, has given the strongest evidence of the appreciation with which it is regarded, and of the determination to perfect that which has been so auspiciously begun.

Professor Holloway's Establishment is at 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau-streets, New York, where his popular Pills and Ointment which have enjoyed such reputation for a number of years in every part of the world are sold; particulars of some of the cures they have effected throng the papers in this country, and there is no question but that they are exactly the kind of medicine our citizens require. We would strongly advise our friends to give them a trial, and there is no fear but that they would continue to use them whenever any medicine might be requisite.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York; and 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; and by A. O. BRADLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DuPRE
D. DuPRE, Jr
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

A Terrible Case of Scrofula, of Twelve Years Standing, Cured in One Month, by Burrow's Elixir Vitæ.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19, 1854.

Mr. B. Burrow—Dear Sir—I am under great obligations to you for effecting a cure of that dreadful disease *Scrofula*, by your preparation, called Elixir Vitæ. The disease had baffled the most skillful Physicians, and I had taken at least one hundred bottles of Sarsparilla, &c., without any effect. I was in the most deplorable condition, *part of my neck ulcerated to such an extent as to leave my windpipe exposed*; indeed life seemed to me a burden. I had given over the idea of ever finding relief until recommended by one who had been similarly affected and was cured by your medicine, I was induced to take your preparation; and although I had been afflicted over *twelve years*, yet in the short space of *thirty days* I was entirely cured. I am now in good health and have been ever since. The cure was thorough a miracle.

Yours, very respectable, JOHN WEBB.

This is to certify that John Webb appeared before me this day and made oath to the above statement. I am well acquainted with Mr. John Webb; he is a respectable citizen of this city. WILLIAM D. DELANY,
Mayor of Norfolk, Va.

In Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; in SCROFULA, HUMORS, SYPHILIS, Disease of the Blood, remember BURROW'S ELIXIR VITÆ is the only infallible specific known. Among others the Rev. THOMAS HUME, of Portsmouth, Va., an eminent divine of the Baptist pursuasion, has permitted the use of his name, having been cured of a disease of the Throat and Lungs. And for diseases of the Blood the MASONS and ODD FELLOWS have enforced its virtues, and for most diseases of a chronic nature its virtues are certified to by over 5000 persons.*** Price only $5 for six bottles. ☞For sale by all Dealers in Medicine.

☞ The genuine is for sale in Wilmington, by A. O. Bradley, and by all dealers in Medicines.

Oct 24th, 1854 J2d,-d&w-2w

MARRIED,

At the residence of David Simmons, Esq., on the 26th Dec., 1854, Mr. HENRY JARMAN to Miss HENRIETTA M. SIMMONS—all of Onslow County.

DIED,

On the night of the 29th Dec., at his residence, in this County, JESSE R. MOTT, aged 36 years and 8 months.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. MCKINNE.

J. J KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.

Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

ALL persons who have not paid their TAXES for the years 1852 and 1853, are hereby informed that if the same is not settled in full by the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, I will proceed forthwith to Distrain without respect of persons.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Jan. 4, 1855. [Com. & Herald 1 week] 102-6t

FEED THE HUNGRY.—20 barrels Mess Pork, extra fine. Just received and for sale by
JONES & FOYLES, Market street.

SMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!!—10,000 Segars, an extra article, warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by
JONES & FOYLES, Market street.

LAND FOR SALE.

☞ The subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, on the Sound, nine miles from Wilmington, and two miles from the Plank Road, containing three hundred and twenty acres; about 150 acres of which is cleared, and well adapted to the cultivation of Peanuts, Corn, Potatoes, &c. There is excellent facilities for fishing, either for sound or surf. On the place is a good dwelling, all necessary out-houses, and a well of excellent water.

Also, one other tract, containing sixty acres, well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory. For further particulars, apply to J. W. HOWARD.

Jan. 4, 1855. 103-6t—18-tf

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	25½	@	26
BEEF CATTLE,			
₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ₱ M	7 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	28	@	30
Sperm	33	@	50
COFFEE, ₱ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St. Domingo	11½	@	13
COTTON, ₱ lb	5½	@	8¼
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bush	95	@	1 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd	7½	@	8
EGGS, ₱ doz	23	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp	2 00	@	2 30
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	50	@	55
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 75	@	6 00
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00
do. No. 2	@ 0	@	00
do. No. 3	@ 0	@	00
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00
do. N.C. roe	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut			0 00
Dry Cod,			
₱ cwt	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,			
Canal	12 00	@	14 00
Fayetteville	9 00	@	9 25
GRAIN, ₱ bush.			
Corn (store)	00	@	1 00
Oats	62½	@	65
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	75	@	80
do. Ground	1 00	@	1 10
Rice, rough	1 05	@	1 10
do., clean,			
₱ lb	4½	@	0
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern ret	1 30	@	1 40
Northern ret	1 20	@	1 25
IRON, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₱ bbl	1 20	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	55	@	60
N. E. Rum	55	@	60
Gin	60	@	65
Brandy	55	@	60
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ₱ M., (River.)			
Floor.B'ds	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	23	@	25
N. Orleans	26	@	28
NAILS, ₱ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ₱ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	2 24
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 80
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 60
Pitch	do 2 00	@	0 00
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	1 75
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 25
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 20
Sp'ts Turp.,			
₱ gallon	39	@	40
Varnish, ₱ gal	20	@	30
OILS, ₱ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	1 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ₱ bush	65	@	70
Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
do. ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	15	@	16
Middlings	0	@	10½
Shoulders	00	@	10½
Hog round	11	@	11½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	7½	@	8¼
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	11½	@	12
Butter	23	@	28
Cheese	10½	@	13
Pork, Mess, ₱ bbl	14 00	@	15 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	17 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	20	@	30
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 12½
do. dead, ₱ lb	12½	@	15
SALT,			
Alum ₱ bush	60	@	65
Liverpool ₱ sack, ground	1 35	@	1 40
do. fine	2 00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ₱ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	S
New Orleans	5	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush	10½	@	11
Clarified and Granulated	5	@	9
SOAP, ₱ lb	4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ₱ M.			
Contract	6 00	@	8 00
Common	4 00	@	4 25
STAVES, ₱ M.			
W. O. Bbl	00 00	@	25 00
R. O. Hhd	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ₱ M.			
Shipping	00 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	0 00	@	00 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 50	@	7 75
TALLOW, ₱ lb	11	@	12

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ₱ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ₱ bbl.—and on naval stores when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.—For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth is made, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston,	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel	$ 00	a	$ 40
Rosin and Tar, do	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	55
Flour, do	00	a	30
Rice, per 100 pounds	00	a	12½
Cotton, per bale	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel	0	a	6
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel	0	a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	0	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs			00
TO BOSTON			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	00	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do	0 00	a	75
Lumber, per M	7 00	a	9 00
Peanuts, ₱ bushel	00	a	8
Rough Rice, ₱ bushel	00	a	10

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1855.

TURPENTINE—In this article we have barely anything to report. The only sale we know of, was on Thursday last of 22 bbls. hard at $1 60 ₱ 280 lbs. One other small parcel has been received this week, but is intended for shipment. There is some demand from buyers at former quotations—$2 24 for virgin, $2 80 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, all ₱ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—But very little was done in this article in the first of the week. From our table below it will be seen that the price went down 3 cents on Thursday, but on Monday again advanced to 40 cents ₱ gallon; at which it ruled up to this morning, when a sale was made at 39 cents. Sellers, however, are firm in holding at 40 cents and upwards. Sales for the week reach 1,626 bbls. viz:

Thursday	76 bbls. at	37 cents	₱ gallon
Monday	800 "	40 "	"
Tuesday	100 "	40 "	"
Wednesday	500 "	40 "	"
Thursday	50 "	40 "	"
Do	100 "	39 "	"

ROSIN—The stock of Common on market is light, but is sufficent for the demand. The transactions for the week have been limited, footing up only 4,630 bbls. viz: On Thursday, 1500 bbls. at $1 20 for large bbls; Friday, 1,000 do. at $1 10 for medium and $1 20 for large; Monday, 380 do., and Wednesday 1,750 do. at same price. In No. 2 there was a sale on Saturday of 60 bbls. at $1 25 ₱ bbl., and this morning 200 do. at same price. No sales in No. 1.

TAR—Has improved 20@30 cents this week, and is in better demand. The receipts continue very small, and the sales have been as follows: Thursday, 71 bbls. at $1 30; Monday 60 do. at $1 40; Tuesday, 100 do. at $1 60 ₱ bbl., cash; and Wednesday 100 do. at $1 50.

BEESWAX—Is in fair enquiry, and we advance our quotations to 25½ @ 26 cents ₱ lb., at which small parcels have changed hands during the week.

CANDLES—We advance our quotation a shade on adamantine. See table for store rates, as in quality.

COFFEE—Is without change in price, and we note a fair supply in retailer's hands. See table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

COTTON—The receipts of Cotton for two or three weeks past have been light, and of parcels principally for shipment; the market has ruled unsteady, and the transactions limited. Sale on Thursday last of 14 bales at 6½ cents for low middling—On Wednesday 239 bales at prices ranging from 5½ to 8¼ cents, viz: 20 bales good ordinary, 5½ @ 6 cents; 14 middling at 6¾, 30 do. at 7¼, 150 do. at 7¾, and 25 do. at 8¼ cents ₱ lb.

EMPTY BARRELS—The market continues to be well supplied with Spirits Turpentine barrels, and quotations are merely nominal. See table.

FLOUR—In Fayetteville brands we have no transactions to report this week. The supply in store is exceedingly light, and there is little if any in first hands. Only one small parcel received this week, the water courses continuing so low that the lightest draught boats only can reach Fayetteville. Last sales were at $9 ₱ bbl. for superfine.

GRAIN—For CORN we note a fair enquiry, and only about 800 bushels in store, which is held at $1 ₱ bushel. The stock in millers hands has all been worked off, and in the absence of receipts, the mills have been compelled to stop operations. A few cargoes would find ready sale at fair prices—say 88 @ 90 cents ₱ bushel. A cargo of 1,700 bushels received on Wednesday and sold to a dealer at 96½ cents ₱ 56 lbs.—equal to 90 cents ₱ bushel.——OATS—A lot of 100 bushels received on Wednesday, and sold from vessel at 60 cents ₱ bushel.——PEAS—Ground Peas have been brought in slowly for the week, and there is some demand for a good article. The sales have been from wagons and carts at $1 to $1 12½ ₱ bushel, as in quality. Some small lots Cow Peas have sold at 80 cents;—we quote at 75 @ 80 cents ₱ bushel.——RICE—Nothing done in the *rough* article that we are aware of. In *clean* we note a decline of ¼ cent, with sales from store in the small way at 4½ cents ₱ lb.

HAY—Fair supply in store, and not much demand. 160 bales Eastern and 100 do. North River received on Tuesday;—the former is selling from wharf, in lots as wanted, at $1 25, and the latter sold at 1 12½ @ $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—No receipts, and the supply is fully equal to the demand. Selling from wharf at our quotations, as in quantity. See table.

MOLASSES—We notice the arrival this week from Cardenas of a cargo (259 hhds.) of *new crop* Molasses, which is selling from wharf at 24 @ 25 cents ₱ gallon, in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards.

PROVISIONS.—In N. C. BACON, we have no sales to notice, and the market is nearly bare of the article. No receipts.—Our quotations are nominal. In *Western* cured there has been but little doing, and we continue former quotations. See table.——LARD.—There is but little enquiry for this article, and the sales during the week have been at 12½ cents ₱ lb. for N. C. make, in kegs.——PORK.—We reduce our quotation a shade on mess, and quote at $14@$15 ₱ bbl., from store.—*Fresh* comes in slowly, and sells from carts at 7@8 cents ₱ lb.

SALT.—No receipts of Alum or Liverpool Salt, and the supply on market is light. The former is selling from store at 60 @ 65 cents ₱ bushel, and the latter at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ sack.

SHINGLES—Arrive slowly, and are in demand. Last sales of Common were at $4@$4 25, and Contract at $6@$8 ₱ M., as in quantity and quality.

STAVES.—No receipts and no demand.

TIMBER—The market rules extremely dull for this article, and millers show no disposition to purchase. Sales this week of only 4 rafts at $5,50, $6@$7 75 per m.; 6@8 rafts in market unsold.

FREIGHTS—Coastwise rates are without change. Produce continues to come in very slowly, and the quantity offering is not sufficient for the vessels in port. See table for last rates paid.

EXPORTS,

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1854, as compiled from the weekly reports of the Journal:

ARTICLES.	Coastwise.	Foreign.	Total.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	34,090	534	34,624
Do. do. cans		200	200
Crude do. bbls	19,798	3,527	23,325
Rosin do	116,428	4,668	121,096
Tar do	8,331	809	9,140
Pitch do	817	372	1,189
Timber, P. P., feet	163,775	40,000	203,775
Lumber do. do	2,543,575	3,831,862	6,375,437
Staves		37,000	37,000
Shingles		2,229,500	2,229,500
Ground Peas or Pea Nuts, bushels	30,837	32	30,869
Flour, bbls	2,119	212	2,331
Cotton, bales	5,450		5,450
Do. Sheeting, bales	147

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1854.

1855.

We do not propose to turn preacher and "improve the occasion" by a homily upon the vanity of life and the certainty of death, nor sagely to inform our readers that they are severally and collectively a year older than they were upon the 1st of January, 1854, and consequently a year nearer the grave. Those who feel the approach of age, and the growing weight of years, will need no remembrancer of time—those who do not, will heed none.

Few greater contrasts could be presented than will be found to exist between the auspices which have marked the advent of the present year and that of its predecessor. One year ago and everything bore the flush of prosperity—business was expanded—credits abundant, and money plenty. That the reverse is the case now everybody knows and feels; the pressure having affected every department of business, crippling its operations, restricting their extent, and lessening their profits. If, sometime ago, there existed an undue expansion of credits, based upon California gold, it cannot be questioned that the present contraction is as much below the mark as the most extravagant point of expansion was above it. To restore things to the extreme high point, would require a concurrence of circumstances not likely to take place this year or the next, namely: peace in Europe, and a general abundance of food throughout the world.

If the state of the English funds be taken as any criterion of the effect of the Eastern war upon money matters there, or if its influence upon public confidence, we cannot suppose that the effect produced has been very great, or calculated to impair confidence to any perceptible extent. The depression is a mere trifle, and this fact proves that, so far, at least, no very excessive pressure has occurred or is apprehended. Upon what foundation the confidence of Fund-holders is based, we do not distinctly understand; but it is evident that some such confidence does exist. If the conviction obtained in moneyed circles to anything like the extent that it does in others, that the present war is going to be so protracted, ruinous and expensive, the credit of the belligerent government, upon whom the main expense must fall, would be much more seriously affected. The troubles in Canada, some years ago, knocked down Funds twice as fast as the Russian war. Even under the existing pressure, in this country, the holders of Government stock refuse to have it redeemed at the Treasury, even at an immense premium. This shows that confidence in the real wealth and ability of the country is not in the slightest degree impaired. The capital—the means—the productive power of the world, is so enormously swelled by the accumulations of a long peace, and unprecedented industrial progress, that even war itself cannot seriously affect the state of things, unless by striking directly at the seats of industry and production. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect a favorable reaction in the spring, to be confirmed and rendered permanent by an abundant food crop in the Fall. Few will hail this with more pleasure than ourselves. Since the establishment of our paper here, in 1844, there has been no time at all like the present, and now the difficulty of collection is made to press more heavily upon us on account of the largely increased expense necessary to carry on our business, that having increased in a four fold ratio since 1850, the business, of course, having increased with it. It is hardly a figure of speech to say that there is no money about. How obligations, coming due at this time, are to be met, it is difficult to say. We suppose everybody must bear and forbear, and do the best they can.

We trust that the clouds that hung over the advent of the year may be wholly dispersed before its close, and that 1856 may find everything on a surer, firmer and more prosperous basis than ever. That such will, in fact, be the case, we have a hope approaching to confidence—a belief that the accustomed wish of the season will, to some extent, be realized, and if, financially speaking, 1855 be anything else than a "happy *new* year," it will be quite a pleasant old one before it goes out.

☞The Raleigh Star says that we have distorted some editorial remarks made by it, in which it asserts that the dominant majority voted to give all foreigners, who may come to this State, the privilege of voting for members of the Senate, after they have resided here twelve months and paid public taxes, although they have not been naturalized according to the laws of the United States. Now, we contend that we have not distorted its remarks, even taking its own ground, that such remarks were based upon the rejection of Mr. Haughton's amendment to Mr. Boyd's Free Suffrage Bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. Haughton, proposed a *new* change in the constitution—one not discussed before the people, and which had not entered into the canvass for free suffrage, and its rejection *gave* no privileges, it only refused to take away privileges always granted alike by the convention which adopted the original constitution in the memorable days of seventy-six, and subsequently by the convention which amended it in 1835. For our own part, we have always discouraged any attempt to vote here by persons not citizens of the United States, but, most assuredly, we should always be opposed to any act, on the part of the State, surrendering its own independent and sovereign right to determine the conditions of its own citizenship, or to make the exercise of such right dependent upon the action of a Congress controlled by a Northern Free Soil majority, as the amendment proposed by Mr. Haughton would have done.

Every new Northern kink will be found, upon examination, to contain some element adverse to the unsurrendered sovereignty of the State. So it is with the Know-Nothing movement, which proposed to make the action of Congress predominant in deciding the qualifications of State citizenship. The Federal Government has its own powers and its own sphere of duties. It restricts and defines the qualifications of Congressmen, but not their electors, save in so far as to say that members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the most popular branch of the State Legislature—*who* these voters are to be, and *what* are to be their qualifications, is a matter for the States, and the same holds good with reference to other internal regulations. Now, as we have already said, we have always opposed the voting of foreigners not naturalized, and would see no objection to seeing the existing laws of the United States adopted by the State, as a matter of *State* regulation, but we should always oppose the voluntary surrender, by the State, of her right, in every respect, to decide upon the qualifications of those by whom the right of suffrage, or other rights within her borders, should be exercised, and, above all, should we oppose anything calculated to place this important incident of State sovereignty at the mercy of Federal action, controlled by a Free Soil majority; and such would be the effect of Mr. Haughton's amendment. It would make a constitutional provision of North Carolina for determining the qualification of citizenship upon her own soil, to shift ground with every change in the naturalization Laws, which a mere majority in Congress might choose to make. If the constitution of North Carolina should incorporate, with its other provisions, one to the effect that no foreigner should be allowed to vote for State Senators, unless previously naturalized according to the laws of the United States, then the matter of qualification would be placed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and placed in the hands of a Federal Congress which might make the thing shift from a life-time to no time at all, although every Representative and Senator from North Carolina should be opposed to such shifting.

☞As an election for Commissioners of Town is near at hand, our attention has been drawn to a matter in which it is believed that the citizens of the Town feel or ought to feel some considerable interest. It is this: The W. & R. R. R. is putting up a large passenger shed or depot, to which, for the convenience of passengers, it is proposed to add a restaurant, or refreshment house of some kind. The Company have been driven to this, from the necessity of the case, and in order to do away with the complaints, as well as to meet the wants of the travelling community who have not now time to come down into Town and refresh themselves during the interval between the arrival of the Northern cars and the departure of the Southern cars, and who rebel against being forced to eat on board a crowded Steamboat, without the opportunity of washing, dressing, etc.

Now, although this may be all right, on the part of the company, it must be apparent that it could hardly prove otherwise than injurious to the town, especially to the Hotels, and this the company wishes to avoid. Whether it can be avoided, remains with the town to say. A horse railroad, from the depot to Market street wharf, would bring the passengers immediately through town, give them ample opportunity to visit the hotels and refresh themselves comfortably, and, besides, enable them to understand the fact that the sand-bank up at the road is not Wilmington. If something of this kind should be done, the Company would gladly abandon the idea of any house at their depot.

We invite, to the project, the serious attention of our citizens. We trust that it will be fully canvassed before the election, so that the newly elected Commissioners may not be in the dark in regard to the tone of public opinion.—*Daily Journal 19th Dec.*

Thomas W. Dorr of Rhode Island, died at his residence in Providence, in that State, on Wednesday last, the 27th inst., aged about 46 years.

The name of Mr. Dorr, or "Governor Dorr," is familiar to nearly every reader, in connection with the disturbances in Rhode Island in 1841, differently known according to the different points from which they were viewed, as "the Dorr insurrection," in the language of the old aristocratic, or Royal Charter party, or "the Algerine war" according to the Dorrites or convention party.

The facts of that affair, now beginning to fade out of general recollection, seem to have been that Rhode Island, up to 1841, had remained under the old charter granted to it by one of the English Kings, which possessed many of the illiberal features which might have been expected from its origin, restricting the right of suffrage to a small portion of the population. This small portion of the population, in possession of the civil power of the State, refused to take any steps towards a greater enlargement of popular privileges. Under this state of affairs, a formidable party was organized, which called a convention in the name of the people, adopted a liberal constitution, and elected officers under it. Mr. Dorr was the Governor elected by the constitutionists—Mr. King by the charterists. An open rupture resulted. The United States troops maintained the authorities acting under the old system, and Mr. Dorr fled to a neighboring State. At a subsequent visit he was taken, tried and convicted of high treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. In 1847 he was pardoned—his civil disabilities have been removed, and the records of his sentence expunged by the Supreme Court.—The object which he sought, with a zeal, perhaps lacking in discretion, has been accomplished, and the old corrupt charter has been swept away from Rhode Island. While his views have thus eventually been carried out, the work has been done by other hands and under different auspices from his.—Where a wise and discreet man might have obtained enduring honor he secured only notoriety. Regarded by most as a noisy and somewhat selfish Demagogue, the truth seems to be that he was really a sincere and well meaning, but rash and headstrong man, who has paid more than the penalty of his rashness, and received few of the rewards of his good intentions.

From the Seat of War.

The entrenchments on Fourth Street between Princess and Chestnut Streets remain pretty nearly in the same position as at the date of the last public advices. One little negro the last rainy night, lost his way among the embankments, but was rescued with his life. No serious attack has been contemplated upon the position, which will shortly come to be regarded as impregnable. The laborers are supposed to have gone into winter quarters. The fortifications on Princess Street below Fourth are so far advanced as to dispense with any great supply of mortar, and consequently the mortar bed above is lying idle for the present. The attack of the mosquitoes during the next summer may call for the construction of additional outworks, and more sand and mortar from the lines in front of the Academy, which have now been extended as far as the old Kenan House. When the lines of circumvallation are completed, that square may be looked upon as fully invested, with no chance but to surrender at discretion.

☞The Sheriff is down upon the said denizens for taxes, all the same, so that perhaps they may have an interest in the jail.

The Proposed Mediation.

Mr. Clingman in the House of Representatives has brought forward a project for offering the friendly mediation of the United States, with a view of reconciling the differences in Europe which already have occasioned and continue to occasion an appaling loss of life, and a ruinous expenditure of treasure, and threaten ultimately to involve all Europe in war, with its terrible consequences, which consequences we ourselves must feel to some extent in our business relations The object is one which appeals to us alike through our best feelings and our most interested motives. But we cannot say that we see any practical usefulness in the matter—we see no chance of success. Mediation may do before the sword has been drawn, but not after nations as proud, as powerful, and as obdurate as the present belligerents, have become fairly engaged. The only influential mediation would be such as could and would enforce its views by the substantial argument of one hundred thousand bayonets.

Among the visitors to our place this week, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Gorman, the spirited and indefatigable Editor of the "Spirit of the Age," as also Dr. Wm. M. Johnson assistant Editor of the same paper. Mr. Gorman labors with energy and effect in a good casuse, and although we cannot approve of all the lengths to which he seems inclined to go, we nevertheless wish him success in the main object which he has in view, namely, the advancement of Temperance.

U. S. MEDIATION IN EUROPE.—It is said that the House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to report in favor of Mr. Clingman's proposed mediation of the United States in the pending European war.—[*Philadelphia North American.*

HOMICIDE IN COLUMBUS COUNTY.—We learn that on Tuesday night last, Mr. Francis Stevens of Columbus County, was killed by a man named D. Fields. The difficulty occurred at some gathering, where both parties no doubt got more or less intoxicated, and a fight sprung up, in the course of which Fields cut up Stevens with a knife, cutting him across the throat so that he died in less than five minutes. The verdict of a jury of Inquest was in accordance with the above facts Fields is still at large.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR:—I have noticed a communication signed "Smithville," in your paper of 28th inst., and deem it proper that I should make a statement of facts connected with the mail contract between this place and Smithville, in order that the public may not censure me, as they would have a right to do, were the statement allowed to pass unnoticed.

On June 9th, the Post Master General "ordered a contract" with A. H VanBokkelen, of Wilmington, to convey mails from Wilmington to Smithville and back, *once a week*, in a Steamboat, (with the privilege of substituting horse service, should the Steamer haul off.) at $500 per annum." The Spray was then making five trips each week. Mr. Dickson, the Post Master at this place, and myself, upon being notified of the fact that the contract was but once a week, concluded to take upon ourselves the trouble of making up and conveying five mails, instead of one, in order that the citizens of Smithville and Wilmington might receive additional mail facilities, expecting to receive nothing more than our trouble as compensation.

During July, I was informed through our representative, the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, that the P. O. Department would allow me at the rate of $800 per annum, during summer months, to carry the mails tri-weekly, which I agreed to, and calculated to receive pay accordingly for the quarter ending 30th September

The Steamer Spray ceased running on 15th Nov., when the Postmaster at this place named Saturday for the departure from, and Monday for the return of mail to this point. I am not aware that any failure has occurred under this arrangement, but I do know that I have kept a person employed at a greater expense than the pay received, who has delivered never less than two, generally three or four mails each week.

The owners of the "Spray" have lost money on the route; and, at the same time, they did not expect applause, they certainly had a right to calculate that justice would be awarded them.

There was no further understanding with the P. O. Department than what appears on the face of the contract.

"Smithville" says: "something is frequently paid to aid in keeping up a means of travel, as there was in this case." He is mistaken on this point; the Department decided that the Smithville office could not support any better than a weekly horse mail, and I had to come down to a price less than what is paid for horse service on any other route similar to this, in order that a mail could be granted them, the amount being sixty per cent. less than a resident of Smithville bid for same service by horse.

Having given a statement of facts, as they exist, I will now state as to the future: Smithville says, "To send a mail by an irregular conveyance, is not complying with the intent of any mail contract." I am of the same opinion, and, inasmuch as I cannot send regular by Steamboat, I will be compelled to substitute horse service. The mail will go, on and after Saturday, 6th January, agreeable to the contract—leaving in the morning and arrive at Smithville at night; returning, will leave Smithville Monday morning, arriving at Wilmington same night, barring accidents

High pressure engines are considered unsafe when run in salt water. This operates injuriously to the "Spray," and it is to the interest of her owners that she be taken off the route. A suitable boat will be on the route as soon after the times get better, as one can be obtained, when it is expected that Smithville, and all other "people at both ends," will give *all* their patronage to the line.

In case "a thundering mass meeting at Smithville" should be held, I would be pleased to hear the result and will cheerfully give all the information now in my possession as to steamboats suited to the route, any of which can be purchased cheap for cash.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

WILMINGTON, N. C, 29th Dec. 1854.

St. John's Day,

Yesterday, being St. John's day, the Masonic fraternity of this town celebrated the occasion in the customary manner. A procession was formed, and preceded by the German Brass Band, wound through several of the principal streets to the 5th street M. E. Church, where an address illustrative of the principles of this time honored institution was delivered by Wm. K. Blake, Esq., of Greensboro'. We have heard the address spoken of in very high terms, as being admirably suited to the occasion, and worthy of the high reputation of the speaker.

Last evening, the officers of Concord Chapter No. 1, were duly installed with the usual appropriate ceremonies in presence of many persons in attendance at the Lodge Room by invitation.

The officers of the Lodge and Chapter for the present year are as follows:

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1.

E. J. Lutterloh, W. M.; M. Cronly, S. W.; J. H. Flanner, J. W.; T. M. Gardiner, Tr.; T. B. Carr, Sec'y.; J. M. Monk, S. D.; T. H. Lane, J. D.; H. W. Foy, T.

CONCORD CHAPTER, No. 1.

H. P. Russell, H. P.; O. L. Fillyaw, K.; E. J. Lutterloh, S.; W. C Howard, C. H.; I. Northrop, P. S.; D. Teller, R. A. C.; M. Cronly, M. 3rd, V.; J. Lyon, M. 2nd, V.; M. McInnis, M. 1st. V.; J. A. Taylor, Tr.; T. B. Carr, Sec'y.; H. W. Foy, T.—*Herald.*

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War, relative to improvements in the Rock River Rapids. Mr. Johnson moved the recommitment of the pending territorial bills. Agreed to. Without transacting any other business of importance, the Senate adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Farley, from the committee on Territories, reported back, with amendment, Senate bill for the construction of a subterranean Telegraph from the Mississippi or the Missouri River to the Pacific. The Senate bill, continuing in force for a limited period an act settling private land claims in California, was referred to the committee on Lands. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bills making appropriations for the Army and the Post Office, and passed both bills under the operation of the previous question. Mr. Noble introduced a bill making appropriations for continuing works in Monroe, Michigan, which was referred, and then the House adjourned.

Arrest for Murder.

We are informed that John Strickland, charged with the murder of John Farrall, of Nash county, N. C., was arrested by James Cambell, a justice of the peace, at Weldon, on Monday last. He freely acknowleded the shooting of Farrall, and avered that he would do the same thing again under like provocative circumstances. He expressed a desire to return to the county in which the offence was committed, and declared that he was, when arrested about to procure a ticket to return to Nash county. He was secured in the Halifax [N. C.] jail.—*Richmond Express.*

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—The Steam Ship Orizaba has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz with advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst.

The government, it is said, had gained two victories. Alvarez was within 18 leagues of the City of Mexico.

Santa Anna had been elected President almost unanimously.

The steamer Nautilus, supposed to have been lost, had arrived at Tampico.

The Mexican war steamer Iturbide had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the week ending December 30, 1854.

Loan of 1842	$113,400
" 1843	500
" 1846	160,900
" 1847	791,550
" 1848	156,650
Texan indemnity	94,000
Total	1,317,000

Interesting from Mexico—New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25th.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived here, with dates from the City of Mexico the 19th inst. Two more victories by the government troops over the insurgents, under Alvarez, are reported. The battles are said to have taken place within eighteen leagues of the City of Mexico. Santa Anna has been unanimously re-elected President.

The steamer Nautilus, supposed to have been lost had arrived safely at Tampico.

On the receipt of the foreign news, Cotton advanced ⅛ to ¼.

Arrival of the Empire City—Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The steamer Empire City arrived here this afternoon from Havana, but brings no news of importance. The examination of Francisco Estampes alias Lacorte, arrested on the charge of fillibustering at Baracoa, was progressing. In his declaration he unhesitatingly avowed that his purpose was the liberation of his countrymen from the Spanish yoke.

Capt. Hawkins, of the schooner Chas. T. Smith, had been cited to appear to answer the charge of having clandestinely brought arms to the island.

The new act for the registration of slaves was promulgated, and it was said would be of great service to importers of negroes, several cargoes of whom had been lately landed.

All the forts of the Island have recently received heavy armaments from Europe.

Sugars were quiet at 7 a 8 reals for yellow; Muscovado 4 a 5; whites 7½ a 9. Stock 24,000 boxes. The weather was favorable for operations on the estates.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—On Saturday last $350,000 U. S. stock were received at the Treasury for redemption.

Lucus, convicted of forgery last week, has been sentenced to four years imprsonment in the Penitentiary.

From the Daily Alto Californian.

Application for the Discharge of the Russian Prisoners on Board the Sitka.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED BY JUDGE NORTON.

An application was made at Chambers yesterday to Judge Norton for a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge certain Russian prisoners on board the Sitka. The point insisted upon by counsel, in making the application, seemed to be that the prisoners could not be retained on board the Sitka, as she was a merchant vessel; but however this may be, the taking of prisoners of war from on board a national or prize vessel, is a most serious proceeding, and not unlikely to create a government difficulty. Whatever the right, under a strict construction of the law, it is certainly taking a daring step, and one that may lead into danger and difficulty.

The following is the petition which the writ was sued out:

To the Hon. Edward Norton, Judge of the 12th District Court, State of California.

The petition of N. Khitroff respectfully represents that petitioner presents this petition in behalf of Johan Zakens Nystrom and Johan Reinhald Blom, because they are now held in illegal custody, confinement and restraint, and are therefore unable to petition for themselves.

That the said Johan Zakens Nystrom and John Reinhald Blam are illegally held in custody, confinement and restraint as prisoners of war on board of a certain vessel called the Sitka, now lying near Saucelito, in the Bay of San Francisco, in the State of California, by one Grone, whose first name is unknown to petitioner, and certain other persons, names unknown to petitioner, calling themselves officers and seamen of the navy of Great Britain, and claiming to hold the said vessel as prize of war, taken on the high seas.

That the illegality of the said custody, confinement and restraints consists in this, to-wit:

First—That the said Johan Zakens Nystrom and Johan Reinhald Blom cannot be legally held in custody, confinement and restraint by the said Grone and the said certain other persons calling themselves officers and seamen of the navy of Great Britain, as prisoners of war on board the said vessel, called the Sitka, within the State of California.

Second—Because the said vessel, called the Sitka, and the said John Zakens Nystrom and Johan Reinhald Blom were brought as aforesaid from some place within the possessions of Great Britain, into the Bay of San Francisco, in the State of California, and because prisoners of war so brought from a place within the possessions of Great Britain into the State of California, cannot be lawfully held in custody, confinement and restraint, in the State of California, on board of the said vessel called the Sitka, also so brought from a place within the possessions of Great Britain into the State of California.

Wherefore petitioner prays that you will be pleased to grant him your most gracious and merciful writ of *Habeas Corpus*, directed to the said Grone, first name unknown to petitioner, calling themselves seamen of the navy of Great Britain, and now holding possession of said vessel called the Sitka, commanding them to have before you the bodies of the said Johan Zakens Nystrom and Johan Reinhald Blom, to do and receive what shall be considered concerning said persons.

And petitioner will ever pray, etc.

N. A. KHITROFF.

Sworn to, 25th November.

Edmund Randolph, Esq., appeared for the petitioner.

The Judge entered the following order:

Let a writ of *Habeas Corpus* issue, pursuant to the prayer of the within petition, returnable before me, at the Court Room of the Twelfth Judicial District Court, in the City Hall, City of San Francisco, on the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day.

EDWARD NORTON,
Judge Twelfth District Court.

November 25th, 1854.

The writ was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Lake for service.

The Alta Californian of the 27th ult., says:

It seems that the *habeas corpus* issued in behalf of the Russian prisoners, has been decided in a very summary and rather extra-judicial manner. The writ was delivered to the second officer of the Sitka on Saturday afternoon, by the Deputy Sheriff, and the prisoners were to have been brought up this morning at ten o'clock, when their fate was to have been decided, and they either returned or set at liberty.—Yesterday morning, however, about daylight, the officer in command of the Sitka, not being inclined to submit to the "law's delay," and run the risk of loosing the "trophies won in honorable fight," hoisted anchor and took his departure, probably for Vancouver. He has certainly rendered himself liable to punishment under the 9th section of the Act concerning writs of *habeas corpus* which will doubtless be administered to him if he is ever apprehended within the borders of the State. On the whole, we are not sure that this is not the best ending of the whole matter. It has certainly saved the decision of an exciting question which would have led to much ill feeling in our community, and one in which as a people, we are in no manner interested.

NIGHT RUNNING UPON RAILROADS.—We have some times heard it remarked by timid persons that they would not travel by night on a Railroad—their impression being that there is more danger of accidents in the dark than during daylight. Upon first thought this would seem to be the fact; but a writer in the Railroad Advocate takes a different view of the matter, and certainly makes out a good case. He says that there are many circumstances which make night running comparatively safe. All work upon the track is stopped. Comparatively few other trains are on the road. No drawbridge would ever be likely to remain open in the night. Switches are more likely to be right than at other times, as they are not in use for other trains, and are locked. The signals made for the night trains being made by *lights*, would scarcely fail to be observed, and, what is important, would be seen at a greater distance than any other signal in daylight. The engineer has less to attract his attention than in the day time. While, after all, a rock or tree falling across a bend in the track in broad daylight, or an intended obstruction, is nearly as much a "hidden danger" as if encountered in the night. There are many places in nearly all roads where the range of view is less than the reflection of the "head-light" at night. So after all, it would appear that one can take a night's rest in a Railroad car with comparative safety.

From the Times of December 7th.

The London Times on the Treaty.

The ratification of the treaty signed at Vienna on Saturday last between Austria, France and England will doubtless be exchanged as speedily as possible, and the treaty itself will then be made known to the world. In the meantime a variety of conjectures have been hazarded on this important subject, some of which have been transmitted to us by our own correspondents abroad; but we are satisfied that the real substance and purport of the treaty has not yet transpired. Whatever may be its provisions we undertake to affirm, from our knowledge of the policy of the allied Governments and of the intentions of Austria, that it does not postpone for a period of three months the decision of a question of vital interest to the conduct of the war and to the future peace of Europe; that it does not contain any guarantee, either direct or indirect, of foreign possessions of Austria; that it has never been intended to send a division of the Austrian army either to Varna or to the Crimea; that it does not contain any promise of subsidy or secret article; that the belligerent Powers have not in any way bound themselves to make any fresh propositions of peace to Russia, or to enter upon negotiations on any basis proposed by the German States; and, lastly, that, although France and England adhere to the Four Points contained in their Notes of the 8th of August, as the chief substance of their demands and the sole basis of negotiation as the sole basis of negotiation at the present time, they have distinctly intimated what their interpretation of those propositions is, such as to include all the great objects of the war, and that the Cabinet of Vienna concurs in this interpretation of those terms.

The conjectures we have mentioned having been more or less accredited and circulated in Europe, we feel it our duty positively to contradict them; and we are inclined to believe that, when the articles of the treaty are known, they will prove much more consistent with the account we gave on Tuesday last of the results of this negotiation. If our information be correct, although this convention is not an actual treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Austria and the Western Powers, inasmuch as Austria is not at this moment at war with Russia, it is of nearly similar significance, and this strongest engagement which, under the circumstances, Austria could sign. We mean by this expression that we believe the Emperor of Austria to have comtracted a positive engagement to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the belligerent State against Russia, unless peace upon terms exacten by all the Powers be concluded *before the termination of this current month of December;* or, in other words, unless, in answer to the announcement at St. Petersburgh, that Austria is about to join the Western alliance, the Emperor of Russia declares at once his inability to prolong the contest. Such an act of surrender on the part of the Czar is at present highly improbable. He rejected these terms in the summer, when they were presented to him in a more conciliatory form, and when they were not preceded by the invasion of the Crimea. Count Nesselrode declared that such terms could only be accepted by the Russian government if it had already suffered the defeat and exhaustion of a protracted and unsuccessful war, so that the very language in which the Emperor scornfully rejected this proposal, seems to condemn him to abide by the consequences of that refusal.

The very first pledge of the sincerity of Russia, if she professed her readiness to enter into negotiations upon the conditions required by the rest of Europe, would be the entire cessation of her military movements and preparations; these are, however, carried on with unabated activity. A despatch from Warsaw, dated the 4th of December, states that General Sievers is concentrating the First Infantry Corps of the Russian army, with a portion of the Imperial Guard, on the *left* bank of the Vistula, that is, on the extreme western frontier of the empire, while General Paniutin is advancing with the Second Infantry Corps on Podolia and Volhynia. Movements of this magnitude and importance, undertaken by whole armies (for each infantry corps consists, when complete, of about 52,000 men) at this season of the year, when the troops would otherwise be taking up their winter quarters, indicate a conviction of the near approach of hostilities. Prince Gortschakoff, and the Russian agents in Germany, have been lavish of their promises and unsparing in their exertions to prevent the conclusion of the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers, but there is no reason to suppose that they are authorized to make larger concessions after an act of all but direct hostility than they consented to make in the whole course of the previous negotiations. The policy of Austria, though slowly executed, has been steadily pursued; she has given ample and repeated notice to Russia and to all the world that, if peace was not restored, she would throw the weight of her armies on the side of the Western powers as soon as her preparations were completed and the factious opposition of her German confederates overcome Accordingly, within four days after the conclusion of the additional article of her treaty with Prussia, which removed all uncertainty in that quarter, she entered into her present engagements with the Western Powers, which bring her to the verge of a declaration of war against Russia, and of an offensive and defensive alliance with France and England at the close of the present year.

The effect already produced upon the whole of Germany by the intelligence hat the treaty with the Western Powers is actually signed, has been great and instantaneous. It is everywhere felt that the time is approaching when Germany may hope to play a bolder and a nobler part than she has hitherto borne in these transactions. The King of Prussia boasted the other day in the speech in which he opened the session of the Prussian Diet, that he was acting in the closest union with Austria; and that, whatever might be the necessities of the time, Germany would act as one body. We are not so sanguine as to believe that the *inertia* and the divisions of the Confederation can be so easily overcome as to make the German States parties to the agreement now subsisting between the allies, or to engage the federal forces of Germany actively in the war; but the Prussian Assembly, to which the words referred to were so recently addressed, can hardly fail to ask for proofs of that intimate union with Austria, which means also union with the west of Europe; and among the first objects of the alliance concluded at Vienna we have no doubt that one of the chief purposes of the Three Powers is to apply their influence with energy to determine the future conduct of Prussia at this crisis.

It is fortunate that at the moment when the chambers are just convoked at Berlin an event of this importance occurs, not in the obscure regions of diplomacy, but in the face of Europe. A few days more will bring this treaty to the knowledge of the public, and the question will then be asked with authority whether Prussia intends to adopt the resolutions of the triple alliance, or to separate herself from them by a neutrality, which is a disguised adherence to the cause of Russia. The King of Prussia is suspected in Germany of some secret engagement or personal promise to his Imperial brother-in-law, which precludes him from acting as an independent German Sovereign on behalf of the honor and interests of his country; and it is remarked with astonishment that the military forces of Prussia have been studiously removed from the Polish frontier, so as to leave the kingdom defenceless on the eastern side. But these suspscions will ere long be brought to a more decisive test; for when Austria announces that she shall join the Western Powers, and place herself at the head of the national party in Germany, unless the peace of Europe be immediately secured, the neutrality of Prussia is, in fact, the only circumstance which encourages and enables Russia to carry on the war.

EXPLANATION OF WAR ITEMS AND PHRASES.—The editor of the United Service Gazette, in a lecture delivered last week, at Manchester, explained that a "fortress" was like a star. A bastion had three faces, and was connected by another, and another, each at three hundred and fifty yards distance, until a pentagon was formed of five; and it was called the system of "reciprocal defence," as one bastion in the pentagon defended the other. They were surrounded by a ditch and wall, and then in front of the walls were "lunettes" filled with men, and having guns outside. The parallels were lines of earth, or baskets of earth thrown up opposite the enemy's work zigzag, and so as not to be exposed to the direct fire of the enemy, thus protecting the advance of the besiegers. The first work is usually to dig a ditch, with the earth from which we make our parallel; and if the earth is not of the proper sort, we use gabions (baskets of earth) to a depth of twenty feet, and ten feet high, thus making the earthwork strong; and the soldier runs up a banquette to the top of the earthwork to fire at the enemy, and then runs down again, and is protected. The enemy's fire on such earthworks only strengthens them.

Madame Rose Devries is giving concerts in Nashville.

Vermont and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed the following act, which is intended, no doubt, to obstruct the officers of the General Government in the execution of the fugitive slave law:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall falsely and maliciously declare, represent or pretend that any free person within this State is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure or to aid and assist in procuring the forcible removal of such free person from the State as a slave, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State prison not less than five years: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any claim of service from an apprentice for a fixed term.

SEC. 2. No declaration, representation, or pretense that any person, being or having been in this State, is or has been a slave, shall be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, representation or pretense; and every person who, upon any trial arising under this act, shall falsely and wilfully represent or pretend, with intent to aid any party accused under this act, that any person was or is a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any person or persons, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State prison not less than five years.

SEC. 3 On the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no depositition shall be received as evidence of the truth of any statement contained in such deposition.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall obstruct any officer in the service of any warrant issued in accordance with this act, or who shall aid in the escape of any person arrested under this act, while pursued by such officer, or in his custody, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than one year.

ASTOUNDING MAIL ROBBERY.—We have already mentioned that a man named Stone had been arrested at Elmira, N. Y., on the charge of robbing the mail. It appears an old man named Gates had the contract to convey the mail to and from the cars, and that he allowed his son, a wild and frolicsome youth, to handle the bags. This youth, it is alleged, conspired with Stone, who was employed in a livery stable, and perpetrated a series of robberies for a year past, throwing the rifled bags into a privy. The New York Sun says:

Stone, it appears, thought he had made money enough in this way, came to New York, engaged a partner and was going into business with a very fine *cash* capital. He made Gates, his drinking accomplice, promise when he left to rob no more mails, but Gates, getting short, undertook a "bag" on his own hook one night, and either being drunk or interrupted, left letters scattered about the privy, which, being found by children next day, were reported to the postmaster. The privy was searched, and from its vaults were fished up sixteen mail bags and any quantity of letters. In one bag was found a $30,000 draft. In another, $4,0000 in money overlooked. Gates got but $4,000 in the bag he robbed, and left some $1,000 in it. Gates confessed all, Stone denies everything.

A TEXT FOR KNOW-NOTHING PARSONS.—The 4th and 5th verses of the 6th chapter of the first epistle of Timothy, read as follows:

"He is proud, knowing nothing, but dothing about questions and strife of words, where by cometh envy, strife, railing, evil suffering, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness; from such withdraw thyself."

We commend the above to the careful attention of such of our clergymen as have abandoned the pure and peaceful teachings of the Gospel for the bitterness, malignancy, and uncharitableness of political strife. We would not withhold from the clergy one jot or tittle of their rights as citizens. A neglect of the free and exercise of those rights should be a subject of general regret. But when we see shepherds of the flock counsel proscription because of the accidental circumstance of birth-place, and when we hear them speak of pains and penalties because men will worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, we may well be pardoned for the use of admonitory exclamation, "From such withdraw thyself!"—*Union.*

WHAT THE LAW DEEMS LUXURIES FOR A WIFE.—A novel case has just been decided in New York, which involves a curiosity in medico jurisprudence. A mesmeric physician sued a susband for services rendered the wife in his absence, and the Supreme Court say that in the 8th act of Cushing's Report is their opinion in the case, viz: that the law does not recognise the dreams, visions, or revelations of a woman in a mesmeric sleep as necessaries for a wife, for which the husband, without his consent, can be made to pay. These are fancy articles, which those who have money of their own to dispose of may purchase, if they think proper; but they are not necessaries, known to the law, for which the wife can pledge the credit of her absent husband.

The Atlas thinks the whole Know Nothing Legislature will be indictable under the following provision from the Revised Statutes:—

"If any person shall administer, or assume to administer to another, any oath, *or any obligation in the nature of an oath*, which is not required or authorized by law, or if any person shall voluntarily suffer any such oath or obligation to be administered to him, or shall voluntarily take the same, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars."

The members of the secret Order administer and have administered to them an oath of the most solemn nature not required or authorized by law.—*Boston Chronicle.*

MARRIED

At the Washington Hotel, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. JAMES D. McCASKELL, to Miss M. M. BAILEY, all of South Carolina.

DIED,

In this town, on yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, 31st Dec., JOHN CHASE, infant son of Samuel L. and Georgiana Yopp, aged 8 months.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—NAVAL STORES—3 days prevision.—The commoner descriptions of Soft Turpentine have been in request, and sales have been made of about 3700 bbls. Wilmington and Swansboro' at $4 @ 280 lb.—the stock here continues light. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand, both for exports and consumption, and we note sales of about 2,000 bbls. at 45@46 cents, cash, (part in shipping order, at the lowest rate;) 46½ 10 days, and 47, 48 and 49, longer time; confidence being measurably restored—lots brought 46½@48, cash, and 330 cases, (each 2 ten gallon tin cans) for shipment to California, 53 cents, cash—stock on hand, 5,000 bbls. Common Rosin is scarce and firm, and White continues dull. Tar is in good stock, but there is little demand—some further shipments have been made to Liverpool, recently, from first hands. Besides the above, we have only to report sales of 2,800 bbls. No. 1 and low White Rosin at $2 12½@2 37½ @ 380 @ 300 lb., and 1,200 Common $1 87½ @ 310 lb delivered.

Rice—Is very dull, and the little demand is confined to the best descriptions. The transactions of the week includes about 500 tcs. various qualities at $2 50@4 50 We reduce our quotations.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Dec. 28.—Br. brig Pomona, Covell, from Damarara, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Dec. 29.—Steam Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Dec. 30—Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses. Left at Cardenas Brig N. Stowers, from New York, arrived 20th.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Peirce, from Providence, R. I., in ballast, to George Harriss.

Brig John Balch, Rose, from Gergetown, S.